THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXIII N Historical Society o — POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. — $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1924.

Superior

to the finest Japans,

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

is the best at any price—Try it.

H 464

DOXSEE & CO.

January Sale of Winter Millinery

We are making a special effort to clean up our stock of trimmed and untrimmed Hats, our capacity is small for packing them away for another season, therefore every Hat will be at a price to clear.

LADIES' HOSIERY

Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment at prices to clear.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Money Saving Opportunity

All Winter Goods at BARGAIN PRICES.

Get our prices on Rubbers and Felt Goods.

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Special Prices to clear out the yard.

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For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

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PEOPLE travelling on long or short journeys will find it most convenient to carry The Dominion Bank Travellers' Cheques. They are negotiable anywhere in the world and can be obtained at any Branch of this Bank

THE DOMINION BANK

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NAPANEE BRANCH,

G. PATTON CARR, Manager.

Small Remittances

WHEN you remit small amounts do you use the safest, most economical and most satisfactory medium?

Bank Money Orders are inexpensive, protect you against loss and relieve you of worry.

These orders are obtainable at all our branches and sub-branches.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

305

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

POST THE ASSESSORS

And GET ON THE VOTERS' LIST NOW

The assessors in the Ontario Rural Municipalities begin work of assessment on February 15th of each year, and they are by law directed to return their roll on or before April 30th of each year. Other municipalities assess later on.

Any elections that may take place in any of the constituencies whether for Provincial or Dominion purposes, will be held on the Voters' List prepared from the Assessor's roll with the corrections and additions thereto each year or on the eve of a parliamentary Election (Provincial or Federal.)

Every person resident in Ontario for the past nine months, and resident in the Ontario municipality at the time the Assessor begins to make the assessment, is entitled to be on the Voters' List, providing he or she is 21 years of age and a British Subject.

The names of persons who early in the Fall will be 21, may also be entered on the list, provided they will then have been 12 months in Ontario, and possess the other qualifications. Fishermen, lumbermen (men who work in the woods or on drives) and students absent from home may be placed on the list. Absence does not count in their case.

Any person, no matter what his or her occupation may be, whether even for months occasionally or for a temporary purpose intending to return, does not cease to be a resident of the Municipality unless a new home is taken up elsewhere.

It is not necessary for a man or woman to own property to be tenant or have an income or pay taxes in order to have his or her name entered on the Voters' List as a Parliamentary voter.

IN CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Some confusion has arisen occasionally through persons neglecting to see if their names are put on Part 1 of the Voters' List, in Cities, Towns, Villages and Rural Municipalities and concluding that because of the non-printing of Part 3 that they have been omitted. They should examine all three parts for the following information:—

Part 1 of the Voters' List includes the names of all persons who are entitled to vote at municipal elections and Parliamentary elections.

Part 2 contains the names of persons entitled to vote at municipal elections only and

Part 3 consists of the names of persons entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections only.

As an election to the Assembly (Provincial Parliament) is not held yearly, the printing of Part 3, although in the hands of the municipal Clerk, is not completed until notice has been given by the chief election officer that work of Part 3 is immediately to proceed with the printing.

The basis of all municipal and Parliamentary lists (or of information upon which to prepare them) is in the assessors' rolls.

Every person (male or female) without regard to property or political views should assist the assessor in his work so that he may not omit the name of anyone entitled to be entered on the roll in any of the parts thereof.

Cross cut saws, axes, saw files. DAVY & ALLISON.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by J. E. Madden, solicitor for vendor, until February 16th, 1924, for the purchase of the following valuable farm property:

"All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the west three-quarters of lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less."

The right is reserved to accept any tender received.

J. E. MADDEN,
Solicitor for Vendor.

Dated at the Town of Napanee this 2nd day of February, A.D., 1924. 10-bp

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the estate of Samuel John Close, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Samuel John Close, late of the township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, are required to deliver or send the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A.D., 1924, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice, that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1924, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims she shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1924.

C. N. R. PRESIDENT ANALYZES EARNINGS

HOW NET REVENUE INCREASED LAST TWO MONTHS OF 1923.

Moniral, Jan. 29th, 1924.

The following official statement has been issued by Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways:

"Dispatches emanating from Ottawa have stated that the results from operation on the Canadian National Railways for the months of November and December, 1923, must have been of an unusual character, and that large savings must have been effected during those months, to justify the declaration of the president of the company placing the net revenues for the year at $20,27,447.

"This view is entirely correct. There was a reduction in expenses in the month of November, 1923, of $1,942,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1922, and at the same time an increase in gross revenue of $690,000, making an increase in the net revenue for that month at $2,632,000.

"In the month of December, 1923, expenses decreased by $5,083,000, as compared with December, 1922, and gross earnings were increased by the sum of $1,732,000 representing an improvement for the month of $6,815,000. It should be mentioned that in December, 1922, the Canadian National Railways had an operating deficit of $3,291,000.

The improvement shown in the financial position of the railway during November and December, 1923, was due primarily to a reduction in operating expenses. The administration inaugurated in 1923 a plan of spending money on maintenance in the earlier months of the year when labor is abundant and consequently less expensive, at the same time bringing the transportation machine to its highest state of efficiency to handle the large traffic movement which occurs during the last four months of the year.

"Much was likewise due to constantly improving transportation efficiency, coupled with the most conscientious and enthusiastic effort put forth by the officers and employees. Also in the month of December, 1922, a number of charges of various kinds had to be taken care of, including expenses [illegible] which were deferred to the other months of that year. The policy of the present administration has been to make each month of 1923 carry its share of the expense of moving traffic and maintaining the property.

"The accounting methods followed on the Canadian National Railways closely adhere to the standard practices in force on the important railway systems on the North American continent, which have been evolved by long experience and strict government regulation. In addition, the accounts of the Canadian National Railways are made the subject of a continuous audit by an independent firm of chartered accountants, George A. Touche and Company, of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, on the order of the Canadian Government.

"Other dispatches from Ottawa have stated that the proceeds of the $50,000,000 Canadian National Railways bond issue are to be devoted to the payment of fixed charges. The fact is that at least 70 per cent. of the proceeds of this issue are to be devoted to the liquidation of capital account. This issue calls for an annual interest payment of two and one-half million dollars, being at the rate of 5 per cent. It is the policy of the administration to make only such capital expenditures as will be productive of increased revenue, or will result in decreased expenses in an amount that will considerably exceed the rate of interest called for.

WEST PLAIN.

The weather is very stormy and the roads are a bad condition.

The sugar party at Mr. Frank Davis, in Wednesday night was largely attended and all had a lovely time.

Mrs. Bryan McCann, one of the oldest residents of this community, passed away on Wednesday night. Her funeral was held in Napanee on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Christie Hartin took tea at Mr. Jeff Davis' on Thursday night; Miss Helen York at Mrs. Eliza Hartin's on Saturday night; Mrs. Geo. Bradshaw and daughter, Ruby, and son, Kenneth, took tea at Mr. Frank Davis' on Saturday night; Miss Annie Young at Mr. Walter Vineff's on Saturday night for tea.

ROBLIN.

The Mission Circle met at the parsonage on Friday last for a social evening. There was a good crowd in attendance and a pleasant evening spent together.

On Sunday last the funeral of Mrs. McCann, an old resident of this vicinity, passed through here on the way to the R. C. Church, Napanee, where the funeral service was held.

The several churches were not very well attended on Sunday last on account of the severe cold. Most people were content to remain by their own fireside.

Mrs. Wm. Grundy, of Northport, is visiting Rev. and Mrs. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Woods have returned from Toronto.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Dan Richmond on Tuesday afternoon with a large number of members present.

I.O.D.E. WAR MEMORIAL PICTURES

In view of the allotment of War Memorial Pictures for the schools of the Town of Napanee, having recently been received by the "U. E. L." Chapter, I.O.D.E., for presentation and distribution, it seems desirable to give some information regarding this part of the War Memorial scheme undertaken by the Daughters of the Empire, as an organization, to perpetuate the memory of those who gave their lives in defence of our Empire; which will probably be of interest to the public, when the foregoing statement is taken into consideration.

As is generally known, the War Memorial Pictures were painted by eminent artists on order from the Dominion Government, and now adorn the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

Arrangements were entered into by the governing body of the I.O.D.E. with the Federal Government to have re-productions in colour made by the artists.

Various allotments of these pictures have been made to the various Provinces according to their requirements, to be used as a means of educational propaganda, and at the same time as a War Memorial in the public presentation and distribution to the Collegiate Institutes, High School, Public and Separate Schools throughout the Dominion, by the Chapters of the I.O.D.E. in numerous localities in the nine Provincial areas.

It should be remembered that this is only a part of the I.O.D.E. War Memorial, for which the sum of half a million dollars is being raised by the Chapters of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire.

CAMDEN EAST.

The citizens are kept busy shovelling snow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Allen and family, also Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Skinner and family spent a day recently at Mr. James Skinner's.

Frank Holland, from Saskatchewan, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Lambert and family.

Mrs. F. Wilson spent a few days recently at the home of George Riley.

Philip Finch has returned from the States where he has spent the past two months with friends.

YARKER.

Farmers, as a rule, are complaining as to the price of hogs and quite a number state they are done raising them.

Yarker railwaymen had a call to Ottawa to help open up the C.N.R. road owing to heavy snow drifts.

While service was being held by the Standard Church people on Sunday night last, the fire alarm rang out call. An outbuilding between stable and church was on fire. There being no wind it was allowed to burn down. This is the third mysterious fire in Yarker.

Mrs. Garrison, while dehorning cattle, had his hand badly cut. The animal, by a deft throw of its head, caused the saw to slip and lacerated the hand badly.

Thermometers here registered thirty below zero Saturday night last.

A public installation of officers in the I.O.O.F., drew about two hundred people. After installation all went to Benjamin's hall and partook of an elaborate spread. The event was one of the best.

Geo. F. Winter died in New Jersey on Wednesday, Jan. 23rd. Deceased was born in Kingston, April 24th, 1845. At the breaking out of the American war he went to New York. After the war he returned to Kingston and married Isabella Wood. He left Kingston and went into business at Sauk Centre, Minn. When the fields of immigration started he the Canadian north-west, he opened a store in St. Vincent, Minn. After retiring from business he spent the last few days of his life in New York City. Three brothers and one sister are living, S. Winter, Yarker; Mrs. C. Timmerman, Odessa; W. F. Winter, Langdon, D., and F. R. Winter, Minneapolis, Minn.

CANNOT DISPENSE WITH CANADIAN WHEAT

The superior quality of Canadian hard spring wheat is recognized by the flour millers of Europe, especially by operators in the Northwestern States. Even at the high rate of duty imposed by the Fordney tariff, large quantities of Canadian wheat continue to pass over the border at Duluth to be used in improving the quality of American flour. According to United States customs service reports, the importations of wheat at Duluth amounted to 11,602,631 bushels in 1920; 8,763687 bushels in 1921; 343,165 bushels in 1922 and 1,010,123 for the first eleven months of 1923. Even with the amount of Canadian wheat going in the Northwestern States, flour milling is not flourishing. According to the Northwestern National Bank Review, published in Minneapolis, flour mills in that state were in December running at one-half capacity or less, and the output was booked almost entirely for domestic trade. In contrast with this, the readers of this Review are told, Canadian mills are running at full capacity on export demand.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chambers,
Feb. 4th, 1924.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor A. MacGregor in the chair.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Simpson, Dunbar Jewell, Huffman, Paul and Burgess.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The matter of obtaining a new Debenture Book for the use of the Town Treasurer was left in the hands of the Finance Committee with power to act.

On motion the Daughters of the Empire were granted the use of the Council Chamber on Thursday, Feb. 14th.

On motion the local Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses was given permission to hold a tag day in Napanee on July 1st.

Councillor Burgess, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of January, which on motion was ordered adopted.

Coun. Paul, chairman of Fire, Water and Light Committee, reported recommending that no action be taken on the question of the increase of salary for the firemen until the estimates are prepared.

Report adopted.

Coun. Huffman, chairman of Market and Police Committee, presented a report of the Police Department for the month of January.

Report adopted.

The following report was also presented:

Napanee, Feb. 1st, 1924.

The Market and Police Committee had a meeting on the above date and came to a conclusion on the subject of the appointment of F. W. Barrett, as County Constable. We, as committee, recommend not to allow our police, Mr. F. W. Barrett, to accept this position under the terms that the County Council has suggested.

T. H. HUFFMAN.
W. G. PAUL.
W. H. DUNBAR.

The following communication was also read before the Council:

Napanee, Jan. 28th, 1924.

Mr. Thos. Huffman,
Chairman Police Committee,
Town of Napanee.

Dear Sir, [illegible] Corporation of the Town of Napanee has appointed me as the High Constable for the County without salary but before accepting this position, I wish to secure the permission of the Town Council to do so. The position is not a remunerative one, and the fees that would come as a result of any work done, would not exceed (after paying actual expenses) probably not $100.

If this appointment meets with the approval of the Town Council I would suggest that a resolution be passed approving same, if not I will not accept, but if passed, I will turn over to the Town Council through the Treasurer, all fees earned in this position, over and above actual travelling expenses, or in the alternative I will surrender $100 of my salary per year as long as this appointment holds good.

If the Council sees fit to approve of this, I believe it will work out to the mutual advantage of the Town and County, in the matter of police work.

Yours obediently,
F. W. BARRETT,
Chief Constable.

It was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Police Committee be received and adopted.

A considerable discussion took place over the latter report of the Police Committee. The discussion evidently placed the matter of Chief Barrett's appointment in a different light before the committee as they agreed to allow the report to be referred back to the committee for a further report.

Councillor Jewell, chairman of the Town Property Committee, presented a lengthy and comprehensive report in reference to town property and some necessary repairs thereto. The report was discussed, and on motion referred back to the committee to have incorporated in it an estimate of the cost of the work specified in the report.

Burgess, chairman of Finance, presented the following report:

Mr. Mayor and Council:

We, your committee, appointed to bring in a resolution expressing the views and recommendations of this council to be presented to the Honourable the Attorney General, asking for proper amendments to be made to the Ontario Temperance Act, which will make impossible the present traffic in this and other towns of the sale for beverage purposes, flavouring tinctures and extracts, beg leave to report that we have drafted such a resolution, and beg to present it herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. BURGESS.
J. M. SIMPSON.
M. P. GRAHAM.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the sale of essences, tinctures, compounds or preparations commonly known or described as flavoring extracts containing more than 2½ per cent. proof spirits is being carried on in the Town of Napanee to such an extent as to constitute a menace to the moral and physical welfare of the citizens and children of the said town, and

And whereas the Ontario Temperance Act has been passed with a view to prohibiting the sale or traffic in intoxicating beverages, and

And whereas it appears that by a simple evasion of the said Act dealing with the sale or traffic in the essences, tinctures, compounds or preparation commonly known or described as flavoring extracts containing more than 2½ per cent. proof spirits as aforesaid, such traffic may be carried on by persons dealing with such flavouring extracts as aforesaid with impunity.

And whereas it appears to the members of the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Napanee that such traffic or sale can be ended by proper amendments being made to the existing sections of the said Ontario Temperance Act dealing with such flavoring extracts;

that the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Napanee do remit a copy of this resolution to the Honourable, the Attorney General for the Province of Ontario, asking the Honourable, the Attorney General for Ontario, to present a bill to the Parliament of the Province of Ontario in regular session assembled to provide for amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act so as to prevent the sale of essences, tinctures, compounds or preparations commonly known or described as flavoring extracts containing more than 2½ per cent. proof spirits in greater quantities than is necessary for ordinary household use, or for illicit purposes, and to provide that such essences, tinctures, compounds or preparations shall be sold for ordinary household use and what shall constitute illicit purposes of any purchaser, and to provide for more effective means for License Inspectors or other officers of the Town Council to deal with books, records, invoices, bills of lading, accounts or other documents relating to the sale of such flavouring extracts purchased and sold by any retailer, and to provide for such officers to inspect the books, accounts and records in the office of express companies, freight companies and other persons having charge and delivery of such flavoring extracts delivered to such retailers.

The Clerk was instructed to forward a copy of the above resolution to the Attorney General.

A by-law was passed authorizing the borrowing of $50,000 from the Standard Bank to provide for current expenditure.

The passing of this by-law does not necessarily mean that the whole of this amount will be borrowed, but that such amounts will be secured from time to time as finances require it and loaned until the 1924 taxes begin to come in.

The suggestion was made by Coun. Burgess that it would be a good idea to have the different grants in the town designated by metal signs at the different parks.

Several members of the council were of the same opinion, provided it did not cost too much money.

The Town Property Committee were asked to obtain an estimate of the cost of metal signs.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

P. Gleeson	$ 17 25
P. Gleeson	$ 36 00
M. Ham	4
Wilfrid Wilson	43 40
Davy & Allison	4 41
C. Denison	2 25
Thomas Bros.	3 00

Several accounts from the Bell Telephone Co., were referred to the Clerk; an account from E. McLaughlin, $1.86, was referred to Reeve Graham.

Council adjourned.

AT H. H. W. KELLY'S grocery you can get 1 lb. tin Seal Brand Coffee for 50c.; 2 lbs. prunes 25c.; 3 lbs. raisins 25c.; cream cheese 25c. per doz.; lemons 20c. per doz.; Belleville butter 45c. per lb.; gum drops 15c. per lb. while they last. Sugar cured hams down at Campbell House, corner.

FEBRUARY 1924 — Our Weekly Calendar

Moon Phases
1st Quarter Feb. 12th

6 Wed. Those that trespass against us
7 Thur. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,
8 Fri. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.
9 Sat. When earth her snowy blankets spread, Pile more blankets on the bed.
10 Sun. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands.
11 Mon. Be lenient, even the best knitter drops some stitches.
12 Tue. The higher you fly on borrowed wings, the greater the crash when you fall.

J. AMES.

The Strength Of A Bank

OVER one hundred and six years ago the Bank of Montreal was established with a single office and a capital of $350,000.

Today, after more than a century of conservative progress, the combined capital and reserve of the Bank amount to $54,500,000, its total assets are in excess of $650,000,000, its five hundred and fifty Branches extend to all parts of Canada, and it has its own offices in financial centres throughout the world.

The full resources of the Bank are behind every Branch

D. B. WHITE, Manager.
NAPANEE BRANCH.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

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Napanee Ont.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.
Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.
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Phone 307. 32-1y

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H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. tfd

WHEN THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS

MARY MARIE SALISBURY.

Marion Thomas sat on the porch railing swinging a silk clad leg—yes leg—and as smartly rounded one it was too. She observed, with a mischevious eye, the effect her recent announcement was having on the three girls in the chairs before her. These three girls were her dearest chums. They were fine girls good sports, good pals and all the rest. She loved them all, and wondered how she could bear the parting, that was so soon to come. But then of course she would have Don. He ought to be enough in her life to counteract the loss of three girl chums.

And the girls—well, they were too astonished for words. They had little thought that day, four short weeks ago, when they had gathered on the station platform to say good-bye to Marion, that she would have such startling news for them when she returned. She was not pretty, neither did she have much fine clothes as they. She was dear and sweet, and awfully good company among girls. But the boys at home did not find her as companiable as the other girls. She had never had a beau around home; and even at tennis, or skating, or at the dances she was liable to be in the company of girls rather than boys. They had felt very safe in seeing her trip gayly up the steps of the Limited, that day. She was a girl's girl alright, and much loved. They had missed her and had written glowing, loving letters to her, week after week. Her replies had been post-card size; with never a word to startle the minds of the little group of friends.

She had returned late last night. First thing that morning she had called up each girl and invited her to come up for the afternoon. The intervening hours had slipped quickly away and three o'clock found the four girls together on the porch.

For the space of sixty seconds silence that could be felt, held them. She looked down sagely from her perch on the rail and smiled.

"You girls look as though you were seeing ghosts. What's wrong? Aren't you pleased? I say girls, it's great to be engaged." She rubbed it in a little there. The others had had beaux since they entered collegiate; but she was the first to produce a life-sized engagement ring. Then she laughed merrily at the dismay easily discerned on the girlish faces.

Winette Morton was the first to offer her congratulations.

"Really Marion I am delighted. And I envy you, too. Why it must be grand to know with whom you are to spend the rest of your life! Here I've had a different beau every season for ten years, or more, and I don't expect any one of them will ever ask me to marry him. And she sighed in mock concern.

Dorothy Laske looked up with her pretty pout. "I think it's mean. I always wanted to be the first of the crowd to get married and here Marion has cut me out."

"What's he like, dear? I'm sure he must be wonderful or you never would have loved him."

It was Daisy Dormer who spoke.

"I'm sure he must be horrid," and Dorothy tossed up her nose and drew down her lips in a peculiar way she had.

"Well dears," and Marion picked a rose from the late rambler beside her and held its cool petals against her burning cheek. "You will soon have the opportunity of seeing for yourselves. He is in the room above us now, trying to compose a suitable wire requesting Mr. Davids to unite us in marriage on Tuesday next at ten a.m. And I wish to warn you that you had better speak in whispers. He is not deaf, and whatever you say may be used against you in his stern masculine mind."

"In the room above us?"

"Have you got him here?"

"Next Tuesday, at ten a.m.?"

"Did we get it right or are we losing our senses?"

Marion laughed at their consternation. "Of course you did, you foolish girls. He came home with me for he had to see Dad and Mother and receive their consent and blessings. And then it is a long, long way there and back here again. So to save too much trouble and expense we decided it would be better for me to go home with him. He could not get leave to come for me till Christmas. And you know dears we are not well off. A summer outfit is much less expensive than a winter one would be, and he, well he won't mind providing the winter one. He has—well—he is quite wealthy, and he wants me now, so please keep the date and the hour in mind."

But really, Marion, I can't understand it yet. You were only away four weeks. How, please tell me how so much could transpire in one month."

"I am sure, dear, I can scarcely tell you how, or why, or anything more than that we love each other. We met the first evening that I was at Laura's. Laura had some boys and girls in to welcome me. The rest were there in two's and he seemed the only one by his lonesome. I later learned he had been invited for another girl; but she took possession of the boy who was meant for me. So Don and I danced till we were tired and then we stole quietly away. Even then we wanted to be alone."

"And now?" teased Daisy.

"And now," Marion answered, and her voice quavered ever so slightly, "and now girls—well—we can stand the shell fire for a little while. Just a few days and we will be alone with each other."

"Alone with each other. And we are all out of that, for which you are truly grateful."

"Be quiet, Dorothy, we want to hear more. Tell us where you went, and what you did and everything.

"It may not interest you much girls. It was just for two you see. As we stood there on the verandah I could hear water falling, falling, and the whip-poor-wills were calling to each other in the distance. The moon was round and glorious, and the sky was thickly studded with stars. You know the kind of night, girls, when you just must be alone with the boy you are with at the time." She wailed for their understanding nods, which were vigorously rendered. "Well the lake lay there in front of us. Dalhousie Lake—its not on the map you know. Just a little two-by-four sort of lake, but big enough to reflect that moon and bushels of stars. I asked him to take me to the waterfall; and so he took me down to the landing and helped me into his canoe and we paddled down the lake about a mile. Here he landed and helped me out, and helped me up a steep path and over a hill. He seemed to know the way well.

"And after a short walk through the woods, we came suddenly out on a soft, smooth stretch of sod. There was just a little clearing facing the river. The limbs of the three trees sheltered this little nook. There was no rustic seat there, or Lile Lake and fashions (clumsily made to be sure, but soft and comfy). There was a rustic lounge, too, against a rocky wall, and it was padded with pine needles, and covered with a comforter. The grass was soft and as smooth as plush and there were flowers there, roses, sweet-william, forget-me-nots, daisies and lilies. It was so perfect. I said at once that it was a little bit of heaven. He laughed at me and told me he had lifted this spot up for his evening and Sunday afternoon retreat. No one seemed to know of it but him.

"But the waterfall, have you forgotten that ?"

"I have not forgotten that, Dorothy. I will soon be there now. This was a little corner on his farm and while he could watch the water, no one on the water would notice him, as there was a screen of cedars along the shore. Then we walked over to the shore and around a sharp curve of rock, and here we could see the waterfall. I watched the water tumbling, tossing and foaming for some time in silence.

"At last he asked me if I liked it. To be sure I did. It was a glorious sight away back there where I expected to find little that was worth watching. I had known that Cousin Laura was just crazy about the country back there, but I just went to visit her to please her; not that I expected to find so much that was grand and beautiful and wonderful. But it was really awe inspiring to stand there on such a night with the moon and stars casting their soft radiance over all, and the hills and trees towering over us, and the roar of the water as it was hurled over that rock and dashed twenty feet down to toss over more rocks and then tumble and foam in its mad rush out to the lake. I would have stayed there all night, but soon Don said we had better go back and he would bring me here often if I cared to accompany him. If I cared, indeed! I wished then and there that I could stay there forever. Well, we went back to his cosy corner, as he called it, and after a few lingering glances I allowed myself to be led back to the canoe.

"We got back in time for lunch. I believe Laura and Jim were the only ones who had missed us. The others were too much interested in each other, for which I was very thankful. As I helped Laura in the kitchen my hand trembled as I was pouring coffee and I spilled the boiling fluid and nearly scalded her hand. She looked at me quickly and said in a stern whisper, "Don't let him kid you, dear. He is a nice boy, but an awful flirt. He has gone with every girl who has been in these parts for ten years or more, and I suspect he has had some girls who have never been here. Now I wanted Ted for you, but Ethel vamped him on the start."

"Don't worry over me, Cousin Laura," I said. But I blushed and she saw the blush and was sore at both Ethel and Don.

(To be continued.)

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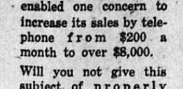

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THE MAKING OF CRIMINALS

Dr. J. G. Shearer.

The public, not only of Canada, but of the Continent, has been regaled ad nauseam with the screed, the cannon under-gun-fire, the speedy trial, the life sentence—plus thirty lashes, the incarceration in a solitary cell in Portsmouth Penitentiary of the life-long and notorious criminal, "Red" Ryan. He evidently had considerable ability with cleverness and cunning that is rare. He has robbed numbers of people, held up banks and other institutions, fooled detectives, broken out of the supposedly most secure prisons and not unlikely has taken lives, though murder has not been brought home to him.

It is not his personal career that interests us here. Provided we are sufficiently supposed, even unlikely, that the depiction of criminals, before that, of holding the thought of the writer. It is the effect upon young people, particularly well-grown boys, of reading of the exceptionally clever, daring and successful exploits of any notorious criminal. Is it not possible that their hearts will be fired with admiration for these heroic deeds in spite of or perhaps because of their lawlessness? How splendid to be able to fool the police, even the clever detectives, the prison guards and who not!

While thinking of this case and the publicity given to it there has fallen into my hands a magazine published in New York, claiming a circulation of between one and two millions found on all the News stands of Canada which seems to me much more dangerous in the hands of our young people than the story of Red Ryan or his like. It is full of stories interestingly written that glorify crime of all kinds with shameless vice and loose living, and lawless adventure. For example in one story the hero is a criminal with a long record, but he is manly, respectable in manner and appearance, a real hero. He is clever, courageous, ingenious, resourceful! He lives without working and in mysterious ways replenishes his financial resources from time to time and lives a perfectly "ripping" life as the English say. The heroine is young, beautiful, married, about to be divorced, rose, out for adventure, flush with money.

They meet on the open street, make up, take a suite of rooms in a high-class hotel, are arrested by detectives, with extraordinary cleverness overpower their captors, get rid of them, escape and go the rounds of the high and low grade resorts of the great Metropolis one of which is raided while they are there. They escape again almost miraculously by their cleverness, recover lost jewelry, meet and beat up (the hero does) the heroine's deserting husband and away they go madly in love with each other after a picked-up acquaintance within a few hours.

What is the inevitable effect on youngsters of both sexes of reading matter of this kind?

The Movies are immaculate compared with this magazine filth flowing over the border. During 1923 many of these wretched publications have been driven off the News stands and barred entrance to Canada. This particular one will follow. There is need for broad-and-mindedness in censoring literature as well as films, but there surely is no room for doubt about such stories as the one outlined and the public might well co-operate with the Social Service Council in protecting our young people against unwillingly drinking in this mental and moral poison that ultimately will ruin the character and wreck lives of not a few young folk and add to the population of our reformatories and penitentiaries. They that poison the mind of boys or girls, are they less guilty than murderers?

Listen!

A number of second-hand coal or wood ranges, in good condition, now on hand. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. W. H. Griffith, D.D.

Sunday, Feb. 10.—The Failure at Kadesh (Numbers 13:7 to 14:45; Deut. 1:26-40).

After a year at Sinai, the time came to resume the march toward Canaan. First came the muster and the census (Num. ch. 1). Then followed the journey, as shown from Numbers 10:12. It was only a matter of 11 days from Sinai to Canaan, and yet, as this lesson shows, the people of Israel were compelled to remain in the wilderness nearly 40 years. The story can be briefly told. First came a spirit of discontent manifested in various ways (Num. chaps. 11, 12). Then followed the journey of the spies, their report and the rebellion that ensued (Num. chaps. 13, 14). It is clear from Deuteronomy 1:26-40 that the original idea of the spies came from the people and was due to their fear. God permitted them to have their way, though there was, of course, no need for any such action. The outcome was a sad and serious punishment (Num. chaps. 15 to 19), and for 38 years a veil is drawn over the history of the people, nothing being known of what took place, that all the generation which had come from Egypt, consisting of all the people of 20 years old and upward, died in the wilderness, only Caleb and Joshua being permitted to survive and enter Canaan. They seem to have wandered from place to place until they were reassembled at Kadesh prior to the actual entrance into Canaan.

The one thought running through Numbers is human failure and Divine faithfulness. It records the experiences of Israel in the wilderness wanderings, and in particular those which should not have occurred.

GOD'S PURPOSE.

From the very outset it was the Divine intention for them to march to Canaan with as little delay as possible after leaving Sinai. Everything had been provided in the way of instruction and training, and there was no need of the wanderings of the 38 years the sole explanation of which was their sad and grevious sin.

GOD'S REQUIREMENT.

All that was needed from Israel to carry out the Divine plan was trust and obedience. This was the simple and yet entirely sufficient secret of their past progress, and if only they had been ready to render this to God, the difference in their history and experience would have been immense. It is always so with God and ourselves. He asks for very simple things, but somehow or other we fail to render them.

GOD'S PROVISION.

There was really no excuse for the action of the people, for everything was at their disposal in the journey and the entrance to Canaan. God had given sacrifices to deal with sin; priests to represent them before Himself; the pillar of cloud and fire to be their guide; and, not least of all, a spiritual Rock to refresh. There was nothing omitted that they needed for their life and progress. It is exactly the same today. God has provided in Christ all that we need, and He can do no more (Eph. 1:3; 2 Pet. 1:3).

GOD'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

It must have been a sad experience, if one may use human language, for God to realize what was happening in connection with the people for whom He had done so much. He had delivered them from Egypt, had guarded and guided along the way, had given them ample assurance in many ways, and yet their life was marked by fear and even dread (Deut. 1:19-40; Heb. 3:10-5).

GOD'S CHASTISEMENT.

God was compelled to deal severely with the people, especially because He is "no respecter of persons." He must be true in any way partial, even to His own people for whom He had done so much. And so, as the vindication of His righteous character, He was compelled to take notice of their sin and deal with it in justice.

GOD'S FORBEARANCE.

And yet He never left Israel, notwithstanding all that they had said and done against Him. There is scarcely anything more impressive in its unutterable sadness than the distrust and murmuring of the people at almost every stage. But God was mindful of His covenant and waited as He led the people about, thereby training and teaching them (Deut. 32:10). There is scarcely anything more remarkable and truly wonderful in history than the forbearance of God with those whom He has redeemed, those who know of His love, have experienced His love, and yet are distrustful of His power and protection.

GOD'S CALL TODAY.

Special attention should be given to the great passage in Hebrews 3:7 to 4:13 where this episode of Kadesh-Barnea finds a solemn and searching application. It is there shown that the trouble from first to last was due to lack of faith on the part of Israel. Instead of taking God at His word, they doubted and distrusted Him (3:9), and thus came short of what God had intended for them (4:1). The call to us is, therefore, clear and clamant. We must at all costs trust God and take Him at His word, believing that "what He has promised He is able also to perform" (Rom. 4:21).

Corsica's Chief City.

Distance often lends enchantment to the view so it is often with people and equally often with places. The beauties of Corsica have often been proclaimed by tongue and pen, but here is a close-up picture of Ajaccio, the capital of the island by one who was there. Ajaccio is filthy. The town has bad water, no electric lights, and no street lamps. The shops close early and after that the darkness is stygian. The light of the shop-windows made little difference, for the gas was so bad that purchasers had to carry the goods right up to the gas-jet in order to see them at all. There is a theatre in Ajaccio, but it seldom opens. Most visitors at Ajaccio either sketch or take photos, there is nothing else to do." The surrounding scenery is superb.

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CORFU.

Greek Island Has Strange Courting Customs.

Speranza Galo, a young Grecian vocalist, who has sung in most of the European courts writes as follows of the love customs of Corfu, the Greek island which has been in the public eye so much of late:

In quest of Greek folk songs, I have roamed the life of the Corfu shepherd and coaxed old dames and magnificently bearded shepherds into singing for me songs that were old when Byzantium fell. These people are very kindly, very hospitable, and they observe many strange customs which go back far into antiquity.

At Corfu, whenever you see red ribbons dangling from a balcony you know that there is a marriageable girl in the house. When a man pulls these ribbons it is a sign that he wishes to marry the girl, whom he has already seen at church in the company of her parents, but with whom he has not yet exchanged a word. Of course, eyes have spoken eloquently, and she is on the lookout for him.

A glance out of the window, and, recognizing the swain, she quickly opens the chest of carved walnut where she keeps her treasures, and in a second puts on a richly decorated apron and necklaces. This is her "dot"; so that when she opens the door and calls, "Stranger, come in!" the man may know immediately what to expect as a dowry!

It is seldom that a man pulls the ribbons without having serious intentions. To do so would be to risk his life.

When I was at Corfu, before the war, some German officers of the kaiser's suite thought it funny to bring girls down in their very best attire and kiss them. None of them repeated the joke, for within a few hours they were dead men. In every case the brothers avenged the insult to their sisters.

As in every other part of Greece, the brothers is the born protector of the girl. He does not marry till she has a home of her own. When, the day before the wedding, her girl friends take the bride to her home, her brother accompanies them, and on the great day he is conspicuous in the cortege which goes to the church singing, dancing, and discharging rifles.

I remember an Easter I spent with these simple folk. I went with them to the midnight Mass of Resurrection. Afterwards we adjourned to a place in the open. A fire was lighted and a sheep set roasting.

After the meal the dances began, some as stately as the minuet, some war dances, in which knives threw in the air were caught in the teeth. Picture to yourself such a ballet against a background of mountain and sea, with the deep blue sky overhead and the fragrance of thyme and rosemary rising from the trampled grass.

Penny Bank Flourishes.

A school population of 125,000 pupils in 269 schools is served by the Penny Bank of Ontario, according to the eighteenth annual report, for the year ending June 30 last. The head office in and about Toronto serves 92 schools.

The bank's financial statement under the head of liabilities shows deposits from Public schools, totalling $639,679.40, of which sum a total of $437,128.26 is from the Toronto school children. Surplus funds of $24,063.14 are reported. The bank's assets include Dominion of Canada bonds, totalling $630,371.36; deposits in Post Office Savings Banks, with interest accrued, totalling $47,858.85; securities held totalling $28,740.37, and cash on hand in banks totalling $97,459.55, making the grand total of assets $761,509.93.

THE THUGS OF INDIA

WERE IN EXISTENCE SINCE MEDIAEVAL TIMES.

Organization Was Remarkable One For Its Close-Ridden Ideas. It Was Only Society Where Men of Different Religions and Castes Met on Terms of Equality—Only Name Survives.

Thug, a word of universal acceptance wherever English is spoken, came into the language from India in Victorian days, as is noted by W. G. Tinkon-Fernandez, in the New York Times. It was derived from the Hindu word, "thag," meaning a cheat, but came to have a more sinister significance from the practices of Hindus and Mohammedans who were proud to bear the name and who adopted as their goddess the bloodthirsty Kali, whose shrine at Kalighat gave its name to Calcutta. The Thugs were in existence since mediaeval times and the various princes seemed powerless to suppress them. It was not until Lord William Bentick, the Viceroy, appointed Col. Sleeman to devote himself to their extermination almost a century ago, that they were successfully grappled with. The success of Sleeman is one of the most noteworthy in police and military annals. The Thugs numbered perhaps hundreds of thousands when he went to work, and before he had finished thousands had been hanged or deported to the Andaman Islands and the others had retired from business. There are criminals in India to-day, men who hold that a leap in the old religious order of Thugs has completely disappeared.

The organization was a remarkable one, for in caste-ridden India it was the only society where men of different religions and castes met on terms of equality. It was a real brotherhood. Its members probably thought that by offering human sacrifices to the goddess Kali they were establishing a credit account in Paradise, but their murders were not committed for this purpose. They were committed for material gain. There was no murders without robbery. Thugs could not be hired to commit murder, nor did they commit murders without religious ceremonies. Murder and robbery were not their sole occupations. When they were not engaged in these practices they were model citizens, tilling the land, honoring all laws and setting an example to their neighbors.

The craft of Thug was hereditary, and had its secret ritual as well as a sort of slang which made it possible for Thugs speaking different languages to communicate with each other on matters deemed for the good of the order. There were several drives in the organization. One initiated the young Thug became a scout bringing news of likely victims. After that he became a grave digger, for the Thugs always buried their victims, after mutilating them so that their identity might be concealed. The actual killing was accompanied by the shumbia, or men whose business it was to hold the hands and feet of the victims while they were being done to death. The weapon used was the burkha, or strangler. The Thugs had a particular way of killing their victims. They were forbidden the shedding of blood, in a literal sense; therefore there were no clubbings or stabbings. They operated with a noose. It was often a rope with iron balls at each end. This would be hurled at the victim, and the balls would wrap it round his throat so that he would be strangled in a minute. Oftener the murder would be committed by a short lariat, or by a thin strip of loin cloth.

But European eyes were never attracted, because they wore pistols, carried little money on journeys, and, what is significant, their disappearance would arouse the Government. But the British became interested when Indian officers and soldiers on leave from the regiments failed to return. In 1831 a gang was caught red-handed, and proved the existence of Thugee. The viceroy began a campaign for their extermination, providing the native states to co-operate. Many willingly responded, but their traditional attitude was illustrated, in 1834, when the Rajah of Jodhpore maintained his right to give them asylum. The viceroy explained the danger of not suppressing Thugee with a base of operations against British territory, and soon forced his consent. In October, 1835, Thugs up to 1,562 individuals committed for trial, 382 hanged and 986 transported for life to the Andaman Islands. But it took many years to obliterate so large and hereditary a religious cult.

The old saying that there is honor among thieves might have been suggested by the Thugs of India. In their dealings with each other they were scrupulously exact. The loot was shared evenly among all members of the gang, and even if a member had not been present at a murder his share would be set aside for him. It was not unusual that they murdered children. If any fell into their hands as the result of the extermination of a caravan, the boys would be adopted into the order while the girls would be sold as slaves in the large cities. Certain occupations were also immune from their attacks. Religious beggars, poets, musicians, dancers, washerwomen, oil vendors, blacksmiths and others lived in safety, and it was held that they would not be attacked but were more likely to be rewarded if they came across Thugs. Carriers of water from the sacred Ganges were safe so long as they had the water with them. If they were returning for a supply they would be strangled without compunction. It is on record that on one occasion a caravan of 500 people was put to death by a band of 1,000 Thugs. The complete annihilation of this order constitutes one of the solidest British achievements in India.

Egyptian Temples.

Owing to the prevailing solar influence Egyptian temples, certainly in early times and often later, were orientated east and west so that the rising sun at the equinoxes might light up their dark interiors. Indeed, according to the current Egyptian conception, it was the sun god before all others who dwelt in every temple, which was regarded as a small replica of heaven itself. Thus a favorite description of a temple is that it is "like heaven in its interior, while Re (the sun god) rises within it."

ALBERTA'S RECORD YIELD.

Year's Produce, Including Coal, Valued at $300,000,000.

In a year that has been outstanding from an agricultural point of view, in that the Dominion, with a smaller sown acreage than that of the previous year, has produced a uniformly greater crop than even the record of 1922, the most signal and noteworthy feature would seem to be the phenomenal grain production of the Province of Alberta. This province, which stakes its hopes of prosperity rather in diversified farming than in grain growing, has achieved feats in grain production that will doubtless be sent down for all time in the cereal production history of the American continent.

The wheat yield of this province is estimated to be 157,467,000 bushels by the Dominion Government as against 64,973,000 bushels in 1922, though local authorities are inclined to place it even higher. This would give the province for the season an average production of 26.50 bushels to the acre, as against 11.25 yast year. The Government estimate of the production of oats is 90,005,000 bushels, as against 35,519,000 in 1922, an average for the year 1923 of 48.75 bushels to the acre. The barley yield is estimated to be 13,423,000 bushels as against 6,238,000 bushels, an average of 35 bushels to the acre.

Since the publication of the Government's figures, estimates of Alberta's wheat crop have taken a jump as threshing returns continued to pour in. George Lane, one of the most extensive farmers in the province, who gave a preliminary estimate to 150,000,000 bushels, has increased his figures to 200,000,000. John L. McFarland, president and general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, estimates the yield between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000. Both Mr. Lane and Mr. McFarland figure that the average wheat yield will be at least 35 bushels to the acre, as against the previous best average of 31.30 bushels in 1915, which set a world's record which has endured until this year.

There is no doubt that in 1923, in all respects, Alberta has not only achieved a record yield for the province, but a remarkable one in agricultural annals, this not alone in the aggregate crop, but in the acreage yield per acre and general uniformity. Wheat weighing more than 60 pounds to the bushel has been reported from all parts of the province, while there are frequent occurrences of oats weighing more than 40 pounds to the bushel and barley 50 pounds to the bushel.

The season has manifestly been an outstanding one for Alberta. In some wheat areas hailed out during the summer, where insurance has been collected, crops have revived to the extent of yields up to 25 bushels to the acre. This proves again the wonderful fertility of Western Canadian soil, given the right combination of climate and other growing conditions.

At a conservative estimate all the crops, including root vegetables, alfalfa and other fodder crops, the aggregate value is $100,540,000. The value of dairy products is $150,000,519, and live stock $112,691,132. In addition there is the enormous wealth represented by the products of the coal mines of the province. Taking last year's figures as a basis—and the output this year has been increased—at the all-round average price of $4 at the pithead, the amount in dollars and cents represents the respectable item of $23,000,000.

Taking the population of Alberta at 650,000, if the province's wealth were divided up equally, every man, woman and child in the province would receive approximately $600.

Canada's Fishing Industry.

The existing fishing industry of Canada is the growth of the past half-century, says the Bureau of Statistics in a return on fisheries. In 1841, the estimated value of the catch was only $125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the million mark. Ten years later it was six millions, and in 1911, thirty-four millions. In 1922 it was over forty-one millions. The 1923 record was reached in 1918, with over sixty millions. These figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state. Meanwhile, the number of employes has mounted to over 80,000, and the total capital invested to over $50,000,000 in certain years, though the industry as a whole did not progress proportionately with the marketed and production which set in after 1896 in Canada.

Among individual fish products the cod and salmon have long disputed the primacy; if the record hung to beginning is taken the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past fifteen years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod to the second place. This, naturally, has affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that formerly belonged to Nova Scotia.

Distinguished Canadian Officer.

Major-General Sir Charles Macpherson Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.G.S., who has just retired from the British army, with the honorary rank of lieutenant-general, has had a most distinguished military career.

He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Quebec on June 22, 1869, the second son of the late Hon. Richard R. Dobell, of Beauvoir, Manor, Quebec. He received his education at Charterhouse and Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Out.

After graduating, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1890 and served successively in the Hazara Expedition and the campaigns in Crete, Chitral, South Africa and Northern Nigeria. He commanded a division in the third Afghan war.

During the first two years of the Great War, he commanded the Allied Forces in the Cameroons, and afterwards successively the western and eastern forces of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Since the war he commanded the northern command in India.

Besides numerous medals, clasps and other decorations, Sir Charles is a commander of the Legion of Honor of France and Military side-de-camp to King George. He married, in 1898, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Capt. F. L. Campbell, R.N., and daughter of the late Major Mayrick Bankes, and has one daughter.

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Ladies' Colored Flannelette Nightgowns in Pink, Blue and Mauve, heavy quality, $1.50.

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36 in. Cretonne, fast colors, special per yd., 29c.

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Double Boilers, one size, reduced to 79c. All other sizes reduced.

10-quart Water Pails, Sale Price 89c.

Potato Pots, Kettles, Cake Pans, Wash Basins, etc., all greatly reduced.

Handsome Toilet Sets, 8 pieces, extra special, $6.98.

Cups and Saucers, Clover Leaf Pattern, 2 for 25c.

Odd Cups, plain and Clover Leaf, 3 for 25c.

Heavy Tumblers, extra special, 6 for 25c.

Granite Roast Pans, our price, 89c.

Thermos Bottles, pint size, 89c.

Toilet Paper, 25 rolls for $1.00.

Cocoanut Oil Shampoo, special 39c.

Laundry Soap, full 1-lb. bars, 14 for $1.00.

Zip, Hand Cleaner, the best yet, 15c.

'PHONE 359 McINTOSH BROS. NAPANEE BRANCH

A Popular Recreation

Billiards is a game the origin of which is lost in obscurity. By many it is thought to have been derived from the ancient game of bowls. When bowls could not be played out of doors because of the weather, a bowling green was set up indoors, and as there was no fun in hurling the balls in such close quarters, they were struck with a mace, and later with a cue.

Many men believe that billiards was not an invention, but a growth, while others maintain, most likely because of the name, that it was a French invention, and they contend that it was played by the Germans, Dutch, Italians, and French long before it appeared in England.

But on this matter there is room for doubt. A number of literary references to the game can be found in the Elizabethan days. Mary Queen of Scots was an enthusiastic billiard player, and Shakespeare seems to make some covert reference to this fact when in his "Antony and Cleopatra" he makes Cleopatra play at billiards. Ben Johnson uses the phrase "smooth as a billiard ball." Long after these men wrote Byron makes the "harmless game of billiards" rhyme with "pillards."

American pool was no doubt derived from a German game of billiards called "pyramid game," which was exceedingly popular in Vienna. It was played with twenty-one balls, which were set close together in the form of a triangle near one end of the table. Early four-ball billiards was called in England "The American four-ball game." An old English writer says that it was played with two white and one red and one blue ball, and that "the game is 31 up and is scored by winning hazards and cannons."

Three-ball billiards was probably a French variation of the game called the "cannabole game." One red and two white balls were used, and both cannons and hazards were counted. No doubt the cushion cannon games are descended from that form of billiards called the "bricole game."

In an old chronicle it is said of this game that "the player is obliged to strike a cushion and make the ball reverberate or recoil from it previous to hitting his adversary's ball. This is a great disadvantage, and is reckoned between equal players equivalent to about eight or nine points."

All billiard balls sent out by first-class makers are true when they start to market, but they do not as a rule remain so. The usage they ordinarily get is careless and indifferent. Sometimes a ball that is true in the beginning will become untrue even with the best treatment one can give it.

Change in temperature is an important factor, for the ivory may expand or contract more in one part than in another, and the ivory may be denser in one part of the ball than in an another, so that its sphericity is disturbed. Whe there is a difference in the specific gravity of ivory the makers aim to utilize that part of the ivory which is the heaviest as the centre of the ball. It is one of the nicest and most delicate operations in mechanics to turn out three balls all of which will be the same size, same weight, and at the same time shall be exact spheres and of the same degree of elasticity or resiliency.

In an old book which was written when the game of billiards was young, it is said that great dexterity is required in the making of billiard balls, as the centre of the ball must be the centre of gravity, and this would not be unless a portion of the tooth from which it is made contained the common centre of the heaviest part of the ivory. According to that old book, the mode of testing the sphericity of the ball was by means of a steel gauge, a hollow cone, or caliper-compasses.

It continues: "There are modes of testing its gravity besides propelling it in a straight line, such, for example, as dropping a marked ball through a transparent fluid, in descending through which, if perfectly true, it will retain its position, but the success of this experiment depends on very nice arrangement."

Instruments of precision of the most faultless nicety are now made, and a st of ivory balls that satisfy the tests for sphericity, weight and resiliency are nearly perfected in workmanship and material. The matter of identical resiliency is important, because as resiliency differs so will the angle at which a ball will rebound or glance from other balls.

This is one of the reasons why great players of billiards own their billiard balls. They know what these balls will do The balls must be true; the cushions must be true, and the table must be true.

EDISON'S CASH VALUE.

His Ideas Influence the World Beyond Calculation.

There is one human brain that has a hard cash market value to-day, in the business and industrial world, of $15,000,000,000. Billions is correct, not millions. That is within 20 per cent. of equalling the value of all the gold dug from the mines of the earth since America was discovered.

The brain is that of Thomas Alva Edison, who many a time has said to his cronies, "Well, if worse comes to worst, I've got a good trade. I can always make $75 a month as a telegraph operator and I can live comfortably on that."

The $15,000,000,000 represents the present investment in America alone in industries which are entirely based the inventions of Edison or which have been materially stimulated by his inventions. Several of the country's largest industries are included.

Here is the list, and it touches only the high spots. It shows either the capital or the total investment, according to the latest dependable estimates:

Moving pictures	$1,350,000,000
Telephones	1,000,000,000
Electric railways	6,500,000,000
Electric lighting and power	5,000,000,000
Electrical supplies	857,000,000
Fixtures	37,000,000
Phonographs	105,000,000
Electric car shops	109,000,000
Dynamos and motors	100,000,000
Edison storage batteries	5,000,000
Cement	271,000,000
Telegraph	350,000,000
Wireless telegraph	15,000,000
The total is	$15,599,000,000.

It will at once be objected that Edison did not invent the telephone, for instance. True. But he did invent the carbon transmitter now in use. He said to have sold it for $100,000—without which the telephone would not have been commercially practicable on a large scale.

If there are items in the table which the fairness should not be entirely placed to Edison's credit, there are still others not mentioned at all which would in the aggregate run his brain value up to "more than" the total as given.

Take copper, for example. It came to the fore with the growth of electricity. Indirectly it was Edison who made it the spectacular metal, as a result of copper's merits as a conductor. The copper output in 1880 was 27,000 tons; in 1921 it was 993,907 tons. The smelting alone of copper represents $308,680,368 capital, thirty-four plants paying 17,345 employes $25,723,371 wages a year out of gross sales of $651,103,591.

But let copper, which is not in the fifteen billion dollar tabulation, pass as a make-weight. Pabs over glass, and rubber and a dozen or score of other items whose volume of sales to-day is partly the result of Edison's work. Turn to a British handbook on electrical enterprises in Great Britain, Ireland, the colonies and India, and you find that $3,000,000,000 is the aggregate investment in 1414 electric lighting, traction, telegraph, telephone and similar enterprises, public and private. Here is a two billion dollar buffer to draw on for Edison credit against any deductions in the American list.

All in all, Edison has taken out more patents than any other individual. In "Edison, His Life and Inventions," by Frank L. Dyer and Thomas C. Martin, a list of more than a thousand patents, grouped to 1909, covers twenty-seven pages. Aside from 1,239 foreign patents. By 1917, the total had passed the 1,500 mark even though in late years Edison devoted himself chiefly to perfecting his work.

Yorkshire Man on Top.

A Yorkshireman and an Aberdonian met at a horse fair and adjourned to a nearby tavern. After several drinks the Aberdonian suggested that they should exchange ponies. The Yorkshireman demurred, but after more liquid refreshment decided to trade.

"You know, Bill," said the man from Aberdeen when the transaction was completed, "I am afraid I have got the best of the bargain."

"How's that?" queried his friend. "Well, my pony's deid!"

"Is that so?" said the Yorkshireman, "well, so's mine, and I've taken its shoes off."

Diamond Field Grows.

The Associated Press reports that the output of industrial diamonds in British Guiana, only British possession in South America, was $4,166,000 in 1922, as against $1,645,000 in 1921.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sell it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

Read what our advertisers have to say. You will find many bargains offered.

The New
Empire Cafe
OPPOSITE CAMPBELL HOUSE

THE POPULAR EATING PLACE

First-Class Service. Excellent Cuisine.
Ice Cream Parlor newly opened.
Fresh Fruit and Candies.
Everything neat and clean.

Open 6.30 to 1.30. Sunday, 8.00 to 1.30
GEO. CHOW, - Manager.

Willard Storage Batteries
For all Cars
USED ON THE BEST MAKES
Ford Batteries, $20 and up
Graham's - Garage
Willard Service Station
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Weather Stripping.
Have your doors and windows effectually protected for the winter. Purchase the weather stripping at DAVY & ALLISON'S and do the work yourself.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

WILSON'S HARDWARE

ENJOY THE SKATING SEASON CANADA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT

Automobile Skates for gents, ladies and children, lend ease and grace to the skater.

Hockey Sticks for professionals Hockey Sticks for amateurs.

Pucks in all sizes.

Axes and Saws!

Guaranteed Axes and Cross-cut Saws, saw files, saw sets, splitting wedges, etc. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Repairs.

Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

A Curious Apple.

Mr. Lawrence Magee, Sillsville, brought to our office this week a curiosity in the apple line. It was two perfectly formed apples grown together like Siamese twins.

Euchre.

Monday evening, Feb. 11th, in the I.O.O.F. rooms in the Harshaw Block, under the auspices of the Napanee Hospital Aid. The ladies are expecting a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, as the proceeds are to be devoted to Hospital Aid work. A short dance will follow the euchre. Tickets 50c.

The Market Grocery.

When buying food consider the health by buying the best you can get. Our groceries are fresh, pure and wholesome. Always ask for Ogilvie's Flour, Rolled Oats, Graham Flour and Wheat Granules when you want the best. The demand is increasing for our high grade Teas and Coffee. Try them with an order at

THOMPSON BROS.,
Phone 154.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office:
Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

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Residence Telephone No. 375

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Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

VanLuven

Established in 1886

1924 finds us selling better Coal than in 1886 with 100 per cent. better service. Behind our coal and our coal prices stands a reputation made during more than thirty-five years in business in this community. Specializing in fuel for the home. We solicit your patronage.

Phone 92

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS

Dundas St. Phone 78.

INSURANCE!

Most fires in dwelling houses occur in winter.

Have your home and furniture protected with a policy.

Insurance experts, will gladly advise you if you 'phone or call.

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AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.
NAPANEE, ONT.

PINE LUMBER FOR SALE

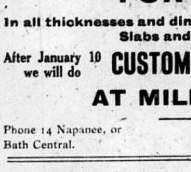
In all thicknesses and dimensions.—Also Hardwoods, Slabs and Stovewood.

After January 10 we will do CUSTOM SAWING at our water power Grist Mill

AT MILLHAVEN

Phone 14 Napanee, or Bath Central.

A. H. MIDMER



NAPANEE MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

With our machinery we are able to carve ornaments, letters and special designs on granite and marble of any kind. If you desire we will submit sketches of special designs for your approval. You are invited to call and see our monument Works. Place your order now, it will cost you nothing until it is erected to your satisfaction in the spring.

WM. HOWITT. - NAPANEE

No Home should be without a Radio Set

The Air is Full of Things You Should Not Miss!

Listening is Always a Pleasure

Single Tube Sets from $50 up.
Three Tube Sets from $120 up.

Step in our store and hear them. Open evenings till 10 o'clock.

We also have a good line of Auto Accessories.

All makes of Storage Batteries repaired.

Let us store your battery this winter.

EXIDE SERVICE STATION

E. F. SMITH, John Street, Napanee.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service. Subject, "Divine Providence."
7.00 p.m.—Evening service. Subject, "Authority Indispensable."
Sunday, 9.30 a.m.—Class meeting.
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.
Rev. Newton Jones Mission, Feb. 17-28.

Ladies' Musical Club.

Tuesday evening, February 5th is the next open meeting of the Club. Two visiting artists will assist in the programme.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fitting up a paint shop for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

A Girl.

Mrs. Freshman has just presented to the Public Library, through Mr. Herrington, the presidential, fifty numbers of the "Travel Magazine," a New York Publication, trusting that it may be of interest and pleasure to the readers of the Library.

Schedule of Games.

Following is the schedule for the second half of the Bay of Quinte Hockey League:

Feb. 8—Kingston at Point Anne.
Feb. 11—Belleville at Napanee.
Feb. 14—Belleville at Point Anne.
Feb. 15—Kingston at Napanee.
Feb. 19—Napanee at Point Anne.
Feb. 19—Belleville at Kingston.
Feb. 22—Point Anne at Belleville.
Feb. 25—Point Anne at Napanee.
Feb. 25—Kingston at Belleville.
Feb. 27—Point Anne at Kingston.
Feb. 29—Napanee at Belleville.
Mar. 3—Napanee at Kingston.

Valentine Tea and Presentation of War Memorial Pictures by I.O.D.E.

On Thursday, Feb. 14th, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, from 3 to 6 o'clock, the Daughters of the Empire cordially invite a free inspection of the War Memorial Pictures recently alloted to the local chapter, for presentation and distribution to the schools of Napanee; by the Board of Education, the Principals, teachers and pupils of the schools of our town. This cordial invitation is also urged upon the Mayor and Council, our M.P. and M.P.P. also the clergy, professional and business men and all others interested, as well as the general public, to be present on this unique occasion which will not occur again. Pupils of the public schools are asked to view the pictures at four o'clock. The presentation will be made to the Board at 5 o'clock. Tea will be served all the afternoon. Silver collection.

Made a Good Showing.

At the annual meeting of the Newburgh Dairy Co., there was a full turnout of stockholders and patrons. The officers reported a good year's business. The average price paid for milk per cwt. was $1.38½. This was an advance of 19c. per cwt. over 1922. The amount of milk received in the factory during the season was 4,554,375 lbs.; out of this was manufactured 416,121 lbs. of cheese and the average price received per lb. was 18 5-6c. The stockholders received 6c. per cwt. for their milk over that received by patrons generally as a risk bonus. They also received 10 per cent. dividend on their capital investment. The shares were raised, by action of the meeting from $10 to $15. The company has been operating three years. They paid $3,500 for the factory, have added about $1,000 worth of equipment, have paid for everything up to date, and have $511 on hand to begin the new year.

The Late Mrs. E. R. Huyck.

The passing of Mrs. E. R. Huyck, in the early morning of Jan. 22nd, has not only brought forth from our citizens expressions of regret and sympathy with the near relatives and friends, but also many appreciative remarks of her useful and honorable life. Mrs. Huyck was always considered as one of our most prominent and useful citizens. In the ordinary walks of civic and social life she moved with energetic and true hearted interest. In civic affairs she always took her place with earnestness. As one of the lady directors of Tweed Agricultural Society, she was a valued worker. During the war, in the Red Cross and Institute work, she labored untiringly, and she was truly one of the noble band of the "Soldiers' Mothers" who did all they could to provide the soldier comforts. The sick, poor and unfortunate have lost a sympathetic and helpful friend. The quiet, unassuming way in which she did her ministrations was a token of the true, kindly Christian life. She will be much missed by the workers of St. James' Church. She was wonderfully regular in the attendance at the services being a leader and member of the choir. The Ladies' Guild has lost a good worker, in fact, her duty to the Church she would not sacrifice for anything else. The "care of the Church" was one of her chief interests, and her rector always found in her a faithful, consistent and true co-worker. At last the eventide has come. The Nunc Dimitis, which she so often sang in the Church's services, was reverently recited as she departed this life. May she be forever with the Lord "in the blessed company of the Redeemed," and enjoy the fulness of Everlasting Life.—Tweed News.

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $3.00 per cord.
5-d R. LIGHT.

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. V. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion (in the Chapel).
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 7.00 — Confirmation Class.
Thursday, 7.30—A. Y. P. A.

Ladies' Musical Club.

The regular Recital of the Club will be given in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5th. The artist of the evening will be Miss Kathryn Bawden, soprano soloist, Belleville. Miss Dorothy Grant, Belleville, will be accompanist.

Installation of Officers I.O.O.F., Odessa.

On Wednesday evening, January 30th, B. N. Sparks, D.D.G.M., Napanee district, No. 48, I.O.O.F. and assistants, of Enterprise, installed the officers at Odessa Lodge No. 364 publicly at their lodge rooms, Odessa, before a large number of members, visitors and friends, which duties he performed in a very able manner. After the installation ceremony was over the assembly adjourned to the Town Hall, where about two hundred sat down to a very dainty supper provided by the ladies of Odessa, Wilton and Westbrook, after which followed a splendid programme consisting of speeches, music and singing by the D.D.G.M. and others, with music by the Rapid Lodge Orchestra, No. 467, Parker and Enterprise brothers. The evening closed with a social dance and all remarked on the very enjoyable time. Following are the officers for 1924:

J. P. G.—Eldridge I. Babcock.
S. G.—S. W. Clark.
V. G.—Donald B Smith.
R. S.—Blake Switzer, P.G.
F. S.—Percy Wright ,P. G.
Treasurer—Atkins Snider.
Warden—A. H. Peters, P.D.D. G.M.
Conductor—Irwin Burley.
R.S.N.G.—E. S. Parrott, P.D.G. M.
L.S.N.G.—Courtland Snider.
R.S.V.G.—Fred Reid.
L.S.V.G.—Herveyr Smith
R.S.S.—A. H. Shaw.
L.S.S.—E M Snider
I.G.—Allan Babcock.
O.G.—Carman Peters.
Chap.—Rev. S. F. Dixon.

The Carnival.

The fancy dress carnival held at the Napanee Arena on Friday evening was a splendid event and furnished amusement for spectators, skaters and maskers. The Napanee Band supplied music which helped materially in the evening's entertainment. The reserved seat space and the standing room was fully occupied. A splendid lot of prizes, contributed by Napanee merchants, added interest to the competition and were much appreciated by the winners. Following are the prize winners:

Fancy costume, ladies' Mrs. Ivan Spencer and Onieta McMullen.

Fancy costume, gentlemen's, Limbert Graham, Julia Thompson and Misses Hall and McKim.

Comic costume, gentlemen's, Russell Stevens, A. McFarland and Ivan Spencer.

Fancy costume, boys, twelve and under, Jim Penroy and Billie Templeton.

Fancy costume, girls under twelve years, Doris Anderson and Dorothy Wilson.

Fancy costume, boys, twelve to sixteen, Archie Wilson, G. Conway and Maurice Tierney.

Hurdle race, open, Herb Wilson, Clifford Cowle and Arnold Rodgers. P. C. Killorin also ran.

Boy Scout race, under twelve years, Ward Huffman, Fred Ballard.

Boys' race, under twelve years, Roy Wilson, H. Robinson and Paul Stevenson.

Girls' race, under twelve years, Marjorie Daly, Mildred Loucks and Doris Anderson.

Girls' and ladies' race, Jessie Stevenson, Dorothy Lucas and Irene Garrison.

Half mile race, open, A. Rogers, L. Douglas and F. Huffman.

Best mixed couple of skaters in costume, Limbert Graham and Miss Mills.

Best lady skater in costume, skating alone, Miss Finlay.

Best gentleman skater in costume, skating alone, W. A. Ballard.

Best skaters, married couple, (costumes not necessary) Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Napolis.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. B. Tanton, Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Midweek Prayer and Praise service.

Victorian Order of Nurses.

The meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Public Library, on Tuesday afternoon, was largely attended. Nurse Gardner's report was received with much interest. Sixty-eight nursing calls were made during the four weeks, consisting of medical, surgical, gynaecological, obstructional and social service. The canvassers had success in their efforts to get members for the Order. It was decided to hold an Executive meeting the first Tuesday in each month, in the Public Library, at 7 p.m.

Trinity Methodist Church.

The Quarterly Official Board of Trinity Church, at a largely attended meeting, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That in view of the very efficient work that our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Tanton, is doing in our Church and community, that a very hearty invitation be extended to him to remain as our Minister for the coming Conference 1924 and 1925, and that we as a Board assure him of our continued support and assistance in his great work for the kingdom of Jesus Christ in our midst. Mr. Tanton accepted the invitation.

CENTREVILLE.

The recent rain made the roads extra good and farmers are taking advantage of them to haul whatever wood they have sold or bought.

A large crowd attended the annual meeting of the patrons of the cheese factory, held here on Friday last. George A. McGill was appointed salesman.

Frank Thompson has the contract of drawing wood for the factory and of making cheese for the coming season.

The Addington Agricultural Society met in the town hall on Saturday last and arranged the programme for the fall fair.

The sad news of the sudden death of J. Paxton, Regina, (husband of Florence McGill) reached the family here on Friday last.

Thomas Hinch, an aged resident of Wesley, died at the home of his nephew, Walter Paul, on Thursday, Jan. 24th. The funeral was held on Saturday and his remains buried in the Camden Y. Cemetery. His sister, Mrs. Wm. Paul, is also very ill of the same disease, pneumonia.

George McGill and Fred Brown are lumbering for the Trenton Cooperage Company, working back near Tamworth. There are also other teams cutting and hauling logs from James McGill's swamp for the same company.

DESERONTO.

On Tuesday, Feb. 5th, the Willing Workers Concert Company Club of North Fredericksburgh, presented the ever popular old Panama, "Eli Lyne" at Mayor's Theatre Deseronto. The cast of characters is as follows:—Sir Francis Levison, H. W. Young; Archibald Hare, J. A. Clarke; Lancer; Justice Hare, R. P. Joyce; Lord Mount Severn, S. W. Spencer; Richard Hare, W. Joyce; Mr. Dill, G. Moore; Officer, P. Davy; Little Isabel, V. Young; Lady Isabel, Mrs. H. B. Young; Madame Vine, Mrs. A. B. Young; Barbara Hare, Mrs. P. Davy; Miss Carlyle, Mrs. S. W. Spencer; Joyce, Mrs. R. P. Joyce; Wilson, Miss B. Joyce. This is a good moral play in five acts and the proceedings go to benefit the Bethany-Gretna churches. Scott's orchestra was in attendance.

The dance at the White Hall on Friday evening, arranged by the Women's Citizen League, was very successful and everybody there enjoyed it fully.

Earl Sherman, of Sherman's Pt., sailed over the bay to town on Saturday last in his ice boat.

Mr. Roy McVicar spent the week-end in town with his parents.

Mr. Wilfred McHenry, who is manager for Messrs. McFarlane & Murphy, had a narrow escape from a serious accident on Thursday. He was superintending the sawing of logs at the mill and was caught in the carriage of the rip saw. He was unable to free himself and would have been drawn into the saw but for the fact that the engineer noticed the trouble and with great presence of mind brought the machine to a standstill...

Mr. Isaac Allum, undertaker, of Edmond street, has purchased the furniture and hardware business of the late Mr. John Dalton and will move his present business to the Dalton premises.

The Guards' Chapel.

The Guards' chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, where Princess Maud and Lord Carnegie were married on Nov. 1 has a curious history. A hundred years ago divine service for the Guards was held in the cookhouse. This was very properly regarded as a scandal, so that at length, on the representations of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a chapel was provided. It was a small and by no means beautiful edifice, seating 800. In 1875 the War Office was asked for permission to convert it into something more worthy, the sale of a clubhouse for Guardsmen, which had proved a failure, contributing £7,000 toward the cost. Since that time nearly £150,000 in private gifts has been spent on the decorations.

What He Meant.

Unsophisticated Miss—"What did Hal mean when he said that Helen was mushy?"

World-wise Mister—"I guess he meant she was kind of soft from constant squeezing."

Hold-Up Grocery Store.

SARNIA, Feb. 4.—Bruno Cazzaro, aged 27, his brother, Tony, aged 23, and a third, Italian named Saionki are in custody, charged with holding up the grocery store of Fred Fulkerson, Ontario street, at 10.20 o'clock Saturday night.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FUNERAL EQUIPMENT
CASKETS, ROBES, SHADES

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday afternoon last. Owing to the extreme coldness of the day a comparatively small crowd was in attendance, and, it may be added, that the policyholders of our own home company are satisfied that the affairs of the Lennox and Addington are conducted in a business-like and economical manner.

The President, Mr. A. C. Parks, occupied the chair, and, after a few remarks, asked the Secretary, Mr. W. R. Lott, to read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were read, and on motion were adopted.

The Auditors' Report was presented by Mr. W. Mearle Sills, which showed that in spite of heavy fire losses, which made large demands upon the cash reserve, the total assets of the Company at the end of last year was $70,300.21, which is the largest unimpaired assets that the Company has ever enjoyed. Also there were 1029 policies in force at the end of the year (an increase of 27 over a year ago), covering an insurance of $2,323,205.00 (an increase of $18,420 over a year ago).

Mr. M. N. Empey briefly addressed the meeting, and laid stress on the fact that the Lennox and Addington Mutual was very strong financially and was giving the farmers of this district insurance at cost.

Mr. W. R. Lott spoke at length and quoted figures showing the rates of other companies, and pointing out the fact that this Company is insuring the property of our farmers at a very low rate. He went on to say that during the forty-seven years the Lennox and Addington had been in business, there had only been three special assessments, which amounted, as a whole, to between seven and eight cents for an increase per $100.00 during the nearly half a century that the Company has been in business.

On motion Messrs. A. C. Parks and J. C. Hudgins were re-elected as Directors for the ensuing three years.

On motion Messrs. W. Mearle Sills and Sid. C. S. McKim were re-elected as Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Dr. Vrooman Memorial.

The many friends of the late Dr. Vrooman will welcome the privilege of contributing something towards the furnishing of the Dr Vrooman Room in the Kingston General Hospital. As the lists will be kept open for a limited period only, no time should be lost in leaving subscriptions to the fund at the Robinson Co. Store or Wallace's Drug Store. No matter what the amount is it will be gratefully received.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

A. E. PAUL
Clerk 1st Division Court
INSURANCE.
Office:
OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

First they stole his clothes, then they stole his girl—and yet they squealed when he teamed in with a society crook and stole a few things back. "ALIAS JIMMIUS GEASER"—one of those real Ray-Plays!

And a good comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

It didn't cost Adam a nickel when Eve turned over a new leaf. But when the modern Eve goes out on a gown-buying spree! Ask Adam in "ADAM AND EVA."

Also a 2-reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Feet the whole world worships—famous feet—they patter in the studios of old Montmartre—they dance when her heart dances—they flash through romance undying—the glorious, God-given feet of "TRILBY."

Also a special 2-reel comedy. Watch for dates for "THE SPANISH DANCER," an extra special 12-reel feature.

Black's 5-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.
Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

Make Vine's Shop Your Head Quarters for Lamp Bulbs

These lamps are Canadian-made for Canadian trade and are not made cheap, but to a real Standard.

Why not call and inspect the Reliable Range, which is the quickest heater and the only cheap Electric Range on the market to operate.

Look at our Irons and Toasters, and water heaters for your hot water boiler.

Estimates freely given on wiring installation of any kind. Bring your Vacuum Cleaners, Irons, etc., to me when repairs are needed.

Quick service at reasonable prices.

One Peninsular Range, coal or wood—for sale cheap, also one Large Twenty Century Motor for sale.

Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.
H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.
'Phone 10 ring 1-3.
Adolphustown. 11-3-m

For Every Use About the House

For washing floors and linoleum—washing woodwork and windows—for the many uses about the house—SURPRISE wears well—washes well in any water and is *soft* on the hands.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!

BAYER

Demand

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

C.N.R. fier kills boy at Colborne.

London, Ont., boy skates through hole in ice.

Company makes concessions to Sydney miners.

Germans buy expensive furs in London market.

Dominion Social Service Congress open at St. John, N.B.

Teapot Dome scandal to be ventilated in courts of U. S.

Fear for dockers' strike on wage question disturbing Britain.

Fifteen people were injured in C.N.R. wreck near Calgary

Canada defeats Czechoslovakia in Olympic hockey championship.

Report published in London that railway strike has been settled.

Labor Party in Ontario Legislature will adopt same tactics as other parties.

Ottawa orders discontinuance of customs clearing of ale from Petite Cote.

Wholesale use of iodine is opposed by Medical Health Office of Sault Ste. Marie.

New scheme proposed to give inland Canadian cities access to the Atlantic.

Premier King calls departing heads of conference to cut civil service costs.

Through the mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., 110 children are fatherless.

Gertie Whitely, mistaken for a dancer at Athabasca, was shot dead by farmer.

Miss Cecil Eustace Smith of Toronto beaten in Olympic figure-skating competition.

Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas pays tribute to wisdom of King and Prince of Wales.

An explosion of gas in Pawtuckett, R.I., killed a man, his wife, six sons and five daughters.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald communicates his views on foreign policy to European powers.

St. Michael's beat U.T.S., Toronto C.C. beats Parkdale, and Aura Lee defeated U. of T. Juniors.

Miss Margaret Harding, daughter of governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, commits suicide.

WEDNESDAY.

Britain will not sell Persian oil shares.

J. O. Anderson wins Australian singles title.

Series of 300 baby shows is latest novelty in India.

Minor changes to Amusement Tax Act said to be likely.

Second victim of mine fight at South Porcupine is dead.

Aura Lee and U. of T. win O.H.A. senior group No. 1 games.

McHugh Memorial School in Oshawa is formally opened.

Coolidge appoints Republican committee in Teapot Dome scandal.

Canadian National Railway office building in Paris self-sustaining.

Doukhobors in Western Canada are preparing to return to Russia.

Toronto girls' and Hamilton C.I. boys' relay teams beaten at New York.

Norfolk farmers' insurance company reports unusually heavy fire losses.

Intense feeling over proposal of Brampton to secede from county of Peel.

Poincare's enemies delay debate on tax proposals by introducing side issues.

Big boulders strew paths of Republican party in Presidential campaign.

Group of Ontario farmers and stock men entertained at Government House.

Brant, Norfolk and Waterloo counties urge development of Port Dover harbor.

Margaret Bondfield goes to Geneva to arrange agenda of International Labor Congress.

Ramsay MacDonald says Government will clean up British mess in true Labor fashion.

Canada and Great Britain beat Sweden and France, respectively in Olympic hockey games.

Young girl sports to save to Pelee Island, ... Conference ... Dominion Coal Company ... Cape Breton ... week.

Live stock ... from three provinces ... possibility of co-operative ... showing, and selling ... stock.

THURSDAY.

Scottish Cup tie games are replayed.

Transfer of Newark Baseball Club is completed.

George Webber, of Ingersoll, killed by falling tree.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe is now Minister of Justice.

Sweden invites Canada for exhibition hockey game.

Ottawa and Canadiens win National League games.

Special preference draws imports into Canadian channels.

Monsignor Doherty, veteran prelate, dies in Kitchener.

Borg of Sweden makes another world swimming record.

Social Service Council endorses work of Juvenile Court.

Reparation experts welcomed in Berlin by Chancellor Marx.

Herschell Stewart, the Welland wife-slayer, has been reprieved.

Miss Ada Stenchan, an aged Kingston lady, found frozen in bed.

French Chamber aims to recover great sums paid for war damage.

Obregon's forces win big fight against rebels at Esparanza city.

Obregon is seeking British recognition to aid him against rebels.

Labor's requests for amended and new legislation reach Ontario Government.

French Premier sends responsive reply to letter from British Prime Minister.

Premier Ferguson outlines policies for development of Ontario in speech at Hamilton.

Premier MacDonald's letter to Poincare outlines foreign policy of Labor Government.

The Overseas Settlement Committee of London, Eng., wants probe into the death of two immigrant boys in Ontario.

Canada beats Switzerland, 33 to 0, in Olympic hockey tourney; U. S. wins from France, and Great Britain defeats Belgium.

Buglers of Grenadier Guards sound "last post" around the statue of Charles I. at London and cause a debate in the House.

FRIDAY.

Natural Gas Board sits at Chatham.

Lindsay curlers win three trophies at Peterboro' bonspiel.

Quebec marriage is annulled because bride was deceived.

United States defeats Britain in Olympic hockey tournament.

French authority on epilepsy says one out of 200 are buried alive.

Manitoba makes half a million profit in three months' liquor control.

January Canadian Explosives receipts show over a million increase.

France to propose to Britain to join in control and operation of Ruhr railways.

Another fire in basement discovered in new Ottawa Parliament buildings.

Ulster inspector of constabulary says border lines are filled with Free State spies and agents.

Radical changes in distribution of school grants contemplated by Ferguson Government.

Referendum on liquor question forecast in Speech from Throne in Saskatchewan Legislature.

Parkdale, Toronto, and Aura Lee juniors unbeiete break 1 to 1 tie in 30 minutes of overtime play.

Forty-six thousand dollars given to ex-Canadian soldiers was not recorded in Steel Company's books.

Figures given to fruit growers show mid-Ontario gets more than province of Niagara plums and peaches.

British Empire Steel publishes schedule of wages paid to miners; average wage $5.25; 217 working days.

British supremacy in financial world being challenged by United States and Holland, says Sir Harry Goschen.

Judgment of First Divisional Court entitles Home Bank directors to speedy trial by County Court Judge without jury.

SATURDAY.

Business in Britain is improving. Tories won byelection in London, Eng.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.48; at New York, $4.55.

Italian liners will make Halifax a port of call.

W. D. Watson, Aurora, found dead in Toronto hotel.

Bituminous miners approve four-year wage contract.

Unique gathering of former mayors of Montreal.

Manitoba has a deficit of nearly a million for fiscal year.

Seven persons perish when boats collide in Bay of Fundy.

Canada beat Great Britain, 19 to 2; U. S. beat Sweden 20 to 0.

Nova Scotia miners and employers to confer at Montreal Monday.

Six or seven thousand Finns are waiting to emigrate to Canada.

Vincent Richards, tennis star, elopes with innkeeper's daughter.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald welcomes U. S. Ambassador Kellogg.

Veteran conductor retires after 44 years with C.N.R. in western Ontario.

Dominion Government orders sweeping changes to effect economy.

Labor Government in Britain recognizes Soviet Russian Government.

British Columbia considers legislation to check abuse of club liquor privileges.

Goderich farmer who whipped "Stoney" boy, is sentenced to jail for two months.

Sterling exchange jumps five cents, caused by announcement of Britain's recognition of Russia.

Judge throws out case at Toronto in which husband seeks damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

Robert R. McCormick declared unseated as First Deputy Reeve of East York township owing to fact he was school trustee at time of his election.

MONDAY.

Scotland defeated Wales, 35 to 10.

Corinthians eliminated from English Cup competition.

Yankee Stadium commence to-morrow, weather permitting.

Hamilton chiropractor battles with intruder until police arrive.

Armed thugs hold up Barnia grocer; three suspects arrested.

Canadiens and Hamilton win National League hockey games.

University of Toronto defeats McGill hockey and basketball teams.

Oshawa authorities discover quantity of alcohol imported from United States.

Economy efforts of Federal Government are not confined to Civil Service.

France decides to cut tariff on agricultural implements as aid to farmers.

Home Bank depositors to have own agent at Ottawa during sessions of House.

W. A. Bowden, noted engineer of Department of Railways and Canals, dies suddenly.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, in Newcastle address, declares increased immigration imperative.

Sam. Harris claims Ontario loses millions through mismanagement of its fur industry.

WOODROW WILSON DEAD

Former President Passed Away Sunday Morning.

Whole World Is Mourning Death of Man Who Took Such an Active Part In World War Politics—"I Am a Broken Piece of Machinery —I Am Ready to Go," He Said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, from 1913 to 1921, died Sunday.

With the whole world watching at his bedside as for the last three days, the distinguished American, recognised as one of the great men of his country and his time, came peacefully to his end at 11.15 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Wilson's life ebbed away in the sleep into which he sank Saturday. The last sentence he uttered was on Friday, when he said, addressing his physician, "I am a broken piece of machinery, Grayson. When the machine is broken—I am ready to go."

The last word he uttered was "Edith," the name of Mrs. Wilson. Saturday afternoon, when she had left the bedside for a few hours, when she returned and clasped his hand, Mr. Wilson sank into the state of unconsciousness that continued till the end. For the minutes that he died he opened his eyes, gazed at Mrs. Wilson and others at his bedside, but made no word, and then went to sleep for the last time.

President Coolidge, after calling at the S street house, in company with Mrs. Coolidge, issued a proclamation of thirty days' official mourning for the death of Mr. Wilson, during which period the flags on all United States Government buildings throughout the world will be flown at half-mast, and official entertaining will be suspended.

In this proclamation President Coolidge paid Mr. Wilson one of the highest tributes he ever received.

"As President of the United States," said Mr. Coolidge, "he was moved by an earnest desire to promote the welfare of his fellow country as he conceived them. His acts were prompted by high motives, and his sincerity of purpose cannot be questioned. He led the nation through the terrific struggle of the World War with a deftly idealism which never failed. He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all the earth, and made the influence of his country enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind."

President Coolidge orders that military and naval honors be rendered on the day of the funeral. Informally, the President also suggested to the Wilson family that the burial ceremony be made a state function held in the Capital, with full official honors accorded, just as in the case of the burial of a president dying in office. A suggestion that Mr. Wilson be buried in Arlington National Cemetery is under consideration. No decision has been announced by the family to-day as to the acceptance of the suggestion made by President Coolidge.

Born in Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, of Scottish-Irish parentage, and christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the future President was known as "Tommy" until he graduated from Princeton in 1879, and was thereafter known only as Woodrow Wilson. He is the son of the Rev. Joseph Ruggies Wilson, a prominent Presbyterian minister, moved to Augusta, Georgia, when Woodrow was two years old. Another child was born in Columbia, South Carolina, and there young Wilson, at the age of seventeen, entered Davidson College, leaving soon to go to Princeton. Upon graduating, he studied law in the University of Virginia, and in 1882 began the practice of law in Atlanta, Georgia.

He was married on June 27, 1885, to Ellen Axson, daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Wilson died on August 6, 1914. Mr. Wilson afterwards married Mrs. Ethel Bolling Galt, of Washington.

Before entering politics in 1910 he had been professor of history and political economy for nine years at Wesleyan University, and later professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton, where, subsequently, he made a great head of that institution. Meanwhile, Prof. Wilson had gained high reputation as a writer. Some of his works, with the date of their production, were as follows: "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" (1889); "Division and Reunion" (1896); "A History of the American People" (1902); "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908); "Free Life" (1912); "The New Freedom" (1913); "When a Man Comes to Himself" (1915); "On Being Human" (1916). "An Old Master and Other Political Essays" and "Mere Literature and Other Essays" were among his earlier writings. His many papers, notes to belligerent Governments, addresses before Congress, would fill many volumes.

Canada Wires Consolation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4.—Premier Mackenzie King sent the following message of consolation to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson:—

"My colleagues in the Government of Canada join with me in asking you to convey to you an expression of very sincere sympathy in your bereavement. We feel that the citizens of our country would desire an expression of sympathy to the citizens of the United States our sense of the loss the Republic has sustained in the death of one whose name is inseparably associated with the world's freedom."

Administrator.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Sir William Mulock will act as Lieutenant-Governor during the absence of the latter on a Mediterranean tour.

Interesting coke experiments to be witnessed in Hamilton to-day by Federal officials.

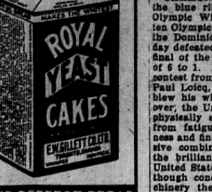
Forces combatting uprising of religious fanatics in Philippines slaughter 1,800 of them.

Death of ex-President Wilson results in brief halt of Teapot Dome Oil leases investigation.

Canada wins world hockey championship by defeating United States in Olympic final, 6 to 1.

British farmers are told Labor Government will not consider giving subsidies or taxing food imports.

RICH IN VITAMINES



RUSSIA RECOGNIZED

Britain Sends Communication to Soviets.

Recognition Is Unconditional, and Leaves Questions of Treaties, Debts, Claims and Other Obligations to be Settled Later by Agreement Between the Two Governments.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Government of Soviet Russia has been accorded recognition by Great Britain, and according to the text of a note given out at the Foreign Office embodying the Govern ment's communication to the Soviets, diplomatic relations, after a six-year suspension, are to be resumed.

The recognition is unconditional, and leaves all questions of treaties, debts, claims and other obligations to be settled later by agreement between the two Governments. Russia is invited to send representatives to England to negotiate a treaty of settling all outstanding questions.

By a large body of opinion opposed to unconditional recognition of Russia Premier MacDonald is accused of precipitancy. These observers point out that, although in office only a little over a week, he is trying to settle the thorniest foreign problems without even waiting for the reassembling of Parliament. But, it is added, he as no need of Parliamentary approval in these matters because the Liberal party itself has advocated recognition of Russia.

It is understood that the Soviet Government has already indicated to the British Government its readiness to appoint at once a minister and arrange the treaty suggested in the recognition communication.

The communication sent by Mr. MacDonald's prompt action is his belief that British recognition, especially under the present uncertain conditions arising from the death of Lenin, might have the effect of hastening the time when some form of parliamentary institutions might be developed in Russia. The premier's main object, however, is to facilitate the development of trade between Great Britain and Russia, as a means of remedying unemployment.

The text of the note extending recognition, as delivered to the Soviet representative in Moscow by Sidney Hodgson, who becomes British Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of an ambassador was given out as follows:

"I have the honor, by direction of my Government, to inform your Excellency that they recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as de jure rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority.

"In order, however, to create the normal conditions of complete friendly relations and full commercial intercourse, it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which affect directly questions connected with the question of recognition, and some of which, on the other hand, are intimately bound up with the form of recognition.

"In the latter category may be cited the questions of existing treaties. His Majesty's Government are advised that the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia will, according to the accepted principles of international law, automatically bring into force all the treaties concluded between the two countries previous to the Russian revolution, except in so far as they may be denounced or have otherwise juridically lapsed. It is obviously to the advantage of both countries that the position as regards these treaties should be regularized simultaneously with recognition.

"Practically unconnected with recognition, but clearly of the utmost importance, are the problems of settlement of the existing claims of the two countries and nationals of one party against the other, and the restoration of Russia's credit.

"It is also manifest that genuinely friendly relations cannot be said to be completely established so long as other party has reason to suspect the efforts of the one party to propaganda against its interests and directed to overthrow its institutions.

"In these circumstances his Majesty's Government will expect Russian Government to send to London, at the earliest possible date representatives armed with full powers to discuss those matters and draw the preliminary basis of a complete treaty to settle all the questions outstanding between the two countries.

"Meantime I have been given the status of Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of an ambassador, and am to state that his Majesty's Government will be glad similarly to receive a Russian Charge representing the Government of the Union at the Court of St. James."

Norwood Newspaper Burnt Out.

NORWOOD, Ont., Feb. 4.—The fine brick building and plant of the Norwood Register newspaper, owned by J. G. Keefer and Son, was totally destroyed by fire which broke out about five o'clock Sunday morning in a nearby building owned by Hugh McDonald and occupied by M. H. Lonsberry as a butcher shop.

Increase of C.N.R. Revenues.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—An increase of nearly eleven millions in the net operating revenues on all lines of the Canadian National Railways during eleven months of 1923 is shown by official figures given out to-day.

CANADIANS ARE CHAMPIONS.

U. S. Hockey Team Were Defeated In Olympic Game.

CHAMONIX, Feb. 4.—Canada won the blue ribbon event of the 1924 Olympic Winter games and added ten Olympic points to her score, when the Dominion's hockey team yesterday defeated the United States in the final of the hockey series by a score of 6 to 1. It was a fast and furious contest from start to finish, and when Paul Loicq, of Belgium, the referee, blew his whistle and the game was over, the United States players were physically exhausted and stumbling from fatigue. It was the smoothness and finish of the Canadian offensive combination that overwhelmed the brilliant individual play of the United States team. As regularly as though conducted by well-oiled machinery the puck was passed from Smith to McCaffery to Watson, or from Munro to Smith to Watson and into the net. Duny was scored the lone tally for the United States, did so after a single-handed dash down the ice. Gene Munro and Beaty Ramsay made almost impregnable defence for the Canadian goal, and smothered the individual efforts of the United States forwards with efficiency.

There was little love lost between the two teams, rivals since the Olympic nominations were made, and there had not proceeded more than two minutes when Harry Watson was bleeding from the nose and was stretched out on the ice after a collision with Reg. "Hooley" Smith. The United States fought hard in the first period, coming on the ice fresh, and frequently Rice, McCarthy or Drury, getting the puck in United States territory, would rush it down only to be blocked hard by the Canadian defence. Then began the regular action of the Canadian combination, its machine-like perfection, heart-breaking for the United States. The puck seemed to pass ceaselessly from Smith to Watson and from Watson to Smith, and from Smith to McCaffery to Watson, although the latter did not score, and finally Munro to Smith to Watson and into the net. Duny was scored the lone tally for the United States, did so after a single-handed dash down the ice. Gene Munro and Beaty Ramsay made almost impregnable defence for the Canadian goal, and smothered the individual efforts of the United States forwards with efficiency.

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MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Coal Miner Is Controller of Royal Household.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The balance of the Ministerial appointments are now announced as follows:—

Junior Lords and Commissioners of the Treasury—William Graham (Edinburgh, Central), who is one of the intellectuals of the Party; Sidney Robinson Hall (Scarborough, West Riding, Yorkshire), who is an ex-miner; Thomas Kennedy (Kirkcaldy), one of the ablest exponents of Labor finance; Frank Hodges and John Robertson (Lanark, Bothwell), who started to work in a mine at 11 years of age, and chose the night shift for preference to be able to go to school in the daytime.

Treasurer of the King's Household—Thomas Griffiths (Pontypool, Monmouth), a former half-timer and tinplate works earning fourpence a day.

He entered Ruskin College before 23, and maintained himself in Oxford, with his wife and family, on 50 shillings a week.

Comptroller of the Royal Household—Charles Edward (Wigan), who began work in the coal pits as a halftimer at 10 years of age, and became a full-timer at 12.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household—John Davison (Smethwick), who began work in a boot shop.

All are members of the House of Commons. Their Court duties will be largely nominal.

Contract Awarded for $10,500,000.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 4.—Word was received here that the contract for section eight of the Welland Ship Canal has been awarded by the Government to Quinlan, Robertson & Company, of Montreal, for $10,500,000. This firm did some work on the canal during the war. The price to be paid is under what was expected, as it was believed here fourteen millions would be nearer the figure. The company will, it is understood, proceed at once making preparations for opening excavation work on a large scale in the spring.

The construction of section eight involves the destruction of a good part of Port Colborne's business section, and the buying of the property needed will involve a considerable sum.

Canadian Is Grateful.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Feb. 4.—Henry Ford Richardson, wealthy piano manufacturer of Kingston, Ont., has presented the Tolles Development Fund, Syracuse $500 for its pension fund in grateful recognition of services rendered in saving him from being swindled out of $30,000 in oil stocks.

Religion Unites Arabs.

Every Arab tribe is self-governing. They are a law to themselves, responsible to no one but their leader or chief. So far no leader has yet arisen who has had sufficient individual influence to unite all the tribes. Alone of all the Arab tribes the Kababish resisted the all-powerful, all-conquering Mahdi. Mohammed Ahmed, who overran the Sudan in 1883, utterly annihilated an army of eleven thousand men under the British General Hicks Pasha at El Obeid, and eventually defeated and killed General Gordon, and ruled the country in a welter of blood, reducing the population in three years from ten to four millions. The Arab Empire is the oldest of all empires. Records as far back as 3000 B.C. tell of a firmly founded Arab Empire, limited then to the Southern Arabia of Gardens of the Arabs—the country now known as the Arabian Peninsula.

Every Day Sabbath.

Every day is the Sabbath somewhere. The Greeks observe Monday; the Russians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Jews, Saturday, and the Christians, Sunday.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.18.

Manitoba Barley—Not quoted.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 C. W. 67½c; No. 1 feed, 66½c.

All oats above, c.i.f., bay ports.

Screenings—Quotable at $20 per ton, f.o.b., bay ports, $16.

Ontario Corn—No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 96c.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 43c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lot, 97c to $1, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario Barley—$1 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 60c to 67c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, 74c to 77c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, 75c to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour—90 p.c. patent, $4.60 in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.60, in jute bags, Toronto shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.50, Montreal or Toronto shipment.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included, Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, per ton, $36; good feed flour, per bag, $2.10.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.30, Toronto; second patent, $5.70, Toronto.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Too many cattle were shipped to the Union Stock Yards yesterday for the demand, and as the quality was generally poor salesmen were unable to clear their pens. Consequently a slight improvement was apparent in cattle values at the opening of the week as a result of impassable roads throughout the country.

After a strong opening, values eased both for calves and lambs, but light sheep held their own although the heavies and bucks declined. Hogs held steady all week at $8.25 fed and watered, and this was considerably under the previous week's close. Hog receipts were exceptionally heavy, and for the month of January showed an increase of about 5,000 head over the same month last year.

The amusement about the middle of the week that the embargo had been lifted on store cattle attracted some interest to this close.

A few choice loads of butcher cattle sold from $7.25 to $7.35, with one small lot at $7.35. A big percentage of the cattle were of medium quality and good, and sold from $6.50 to $6.25 a hundred. Some heavy steers sold from $7.50 to $8.75. Heavy cows were taken after steers at $6.50, and butcher cows went from $4 to $6. The trade in bulls was draggy, with the best selling from $4.50 to $5.

The veal trade had a good opening, but during the first of the week were $14, but the bulk of the sales for the week were from $13 to $13.50. Heavies and light calves sold from $4 to $6.

Receipts of hogs were the heaviest for the year to date. Sales were generally made at $7.75 on the fed and watered basis, although some of the buyers' tops were as low as mid-week.

Prices on the lamb market opened strong, with the best selling from $14.50 to $14.75, and one lot at $15. Supplies increased later in the week, and buyers reduced their bids. The market settled at $13 to $14 for the choice offerings, while heavies sold downward to $12.25, but sheepmen were unable to effect a clean-up. Light sheep sold from $11 to $12, and were unchanged, but bucks were down about a dollar a hundred from the previous period.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending Monday's market were: Cattle, 2,576; calves, 274; hogs, 2,673; sheep, 1,000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Hogs—8,000; active, strong; 10c to 15c higher than Saturday's average; bulk of sales, $7.45 to $7.70; practical top, $7.70; desirable, 170 to 210 lbs. averages, $7.60 to $7.70; packing sows, $6.50 to $6.65; slaughtering pigs, $7.25 to $7.60; heavy, $7.45 to $7.70; medium, $7.60 to $7.70; light, $7.60 to $7.70; light lights, $7.25 to $7.60; packing sows, rough, $6.50 to $6.65; slaughtering pigs, $7.25 to $7.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; active; steady to 25c up; extreme top long yearlings and big weight steers, $11.25; top yearlings, $10.75; best heavy, $10 to $10; stockers and feeders, $6.25 to $7.75; fair to choice cows, $4.50 to $6.25; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3.40; veals, $7.25 to $12.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 125; slow and steady.

Calves—Receipts, 400; active; $1 lower; $4 to $12.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; active; pigs steady; others, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $7.75 to $7.85; mixed, $7.65 to $7.75; yorkers, $7.75; light yorkers, $6.50 to $7.25; pigs, $6.50 to $6.60; roughs, $6.25; stags, $3.50 to $5.50.

RYKOFF SUCCEEDS LENIN.

Parliament Has Named Executive Committee of 21 Members.

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—Ivanowitch Rykoff, the newly chosen head of the Council of Commissars, will have four assistants—Leo Kamenoff, who also is chairman of the Council of Labor and Defence; M. Tsurpa, Commissar of Food Supplies, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; M. Churbar, chairman of the Ukraine Council of Commissars, and Alexis Rykoff, brother of Ivanowitch.

There are ten other federal commissars.

By the new Federal constitution both the Council of Commissars and the executive committee are invested with executive and legislative powers between sessions of Parliament. Probably never in history has a Parliament and Government been so quickly chosen. Everything moved as though manipulated by strings.

Rykoff, who is in ill health, has been unable to attend any of the last conferences held at the Soviet leaders. His peasant origin is counted upon to win the support of the peasants. He is a strict adherent of Leninism, and has few, if any, active antagonists in the Communist party.

Advance in Sugar.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Following two increases of ten cents per hundred pounds each last week, the price of refined sugar was advanced another ten cents to $10 a hundred pounds by all companies here Saturday.

Nineteen Clubs Get Licenses.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 4.—Nineteen clubs have been granted licenses under the amendments to the Liquor Act which came into force on Friday.

Real Beer Disappears.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 4.—Twenty-two cartons of genuine beer appeared from a freight car on the C.N.R. siding in this city Saturday night.

Four Persons Killed.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—Four persons, three of them women, were killed late Sunday when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by the fast Michigan Central express at Dearborn, eight miles outside of the city limits.

Noted Engineer Dies.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—An eminent engineer is lost to Canada with the sudden death Sunday morning of W. A. Bowden, Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, at the age of 52 years.

Notice

All Telephone Accounts now due

Perry Telephone System

must be paid by February 5th, 1924

or will be charged at the rate of $18 per year.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

THE NECESSITY OF SLEEP.

It Is a Fallacy to Measure Sleep by Hours.

It is often recorded of Wellington, Napoleon, Frederick the Great and many other famous men that they could keep well on an average of four or five hours of sleep per night.

Arguing from this, it is often supposed that to be able to do without much sleep is the hallmark of superior ability.

There is no greater mistake, writes a London doctor.

History abounds in examples, equally illuminating, which point to the other extreme. The great Dr. Johnson, for example, although he probably retired late, was seldom out of bed until the afternoon; Lord Nelson rarely slept less than ten hours, and Charles Darwin, notwithstanding the monumental work of his lifetime, could not work for more than three hours a day.

It is fallacy to try to measure sleep by hours, because the quality is extremely variable. And it is quality that counts.

As a general rule the depth of sleep is in inverse ratio to its duration. An exceptionally heavy sleeper may find four or five hours sufficient, while a light sleeper may require twice as long.

Sleep is a period of rest for both body and brain, and it is sweetest and most refreshing when both are equally tired. With a weary brain in a restless body sleep is usually difficult and, when it does come, disturbed and ineffectual. This also is the case when the brain is tired but the mind remains alert.

During this resting stage the blood is busy repairing the failure products which have drugged the nerve-centres and temporarily destroyed their efficiency. When, this work is done, sleep has performed nature's purpose, and so comes to an end.

Obviously this process varies in different individuals. Just as human beings differ in the way they eat, or talk, or work, so they differ in the way they sleep.

The old tag about an hour of sleep before midnight being worth two after probably owes its origin to the fact that those who are ill often get up late. By going to bed before midnight they naturally sleep longer. There is no evidence to prove that sleep is better or more refreshing any special reward in its train. If we believe in it at all it is only because we associate early rising with industry and late rising with laziness.

On the other hand, some people (though they are a small minority) sleep too much.

Natural sleep is always associated with temporary anaemia of the brain and if, when we stop, the blood has brain will be slow to regain its normal activity.

Wisdom of Canute.

King Canute of Denmark and Norway and afterwards King of England and friend of Christianity is frequently misunderstood and ridiculed on account of the story of how, in pursuance of the flattery of his courtiers, he attempted to order the tide back. However, he received many wise laws. He issued the first national coinage of Denmark, and published the first written code of Danish law. He raised the clergy to separate estates of the realm, and instituted the Thingith or royal guard of 24 men. The members of this body were all of good family and able to equip themselves at their own expense. From them sprang the gentry, or order of nobility. In England he compiled a code of laws. In this code he denounced Paganism and Pagan rites, and forbade the sending of Christian slaves out of the country for sale. From the pope he obtained the privileges for the English school established at Rome, and an abatement of the sums demanded by archbishops and princes, also relief for all English and Danish pilgrims and merchants from all illegal tolls and exactions from all royal castles and towns.

A Worm That Turned.

A Jersey barnyard hen discovered that worms grow to a tremendous size. She was in the act of pecking a worm, a cobra, Rev. Raymond Heaf, a missionary, has one less in his flock of ten fowls that he took from Elmer to India last fall.

In a letter just received by the home folks at Elmer the Jersey missionary says that it cost him 100 rupees to build feathered flock from America to India. After he let the chickens out to forage at the edge of a jungle, a hen made a great ado when she spied a cobra. She ran up to take a peck at the big worm, was bitten by the reptile and died almost instantly.

The missionary is planning to cross the American hens with the India breed, which are not so strong on laying, but are faster on their legs to avoid jungle enemies.

A tiger killed a cow within fifty yards of the dooryard, the missionary also writes. He relates also that one of the native men met another tiger on a mountain path. Being without weapons of any kind, the native quickly pulled out his match box, set fire to his turban and waved it between him and the tiger. The beast and the native both fled in opposite directions.

Glass!

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Glazing done on short notice. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters" Etc.

"Mr. Greatorex told me that the Reverend Olivers stood to his opinion as strongly as he ever did," was the answering remark of the officer; and it might be that there was a shade of compassion in his tone.

"It has occurred to me at times, that if I were a member of the detective police, endowed with all the acuteness for the discovery of crime that their occupation and (we may suppose) natural aptitude for it must give, I should have brought the matter to light long ago. Do not think I reflect on your individual skill or care, sir; I speak generally."

"Ah!" said Mr. Butterby, with complacent jocularity, "we are all apt to picture to ourselves how much we'd do in other folk's skins."

"It is strange that you have never been able to find traces of the man whose name was afterwards made up in the affair. Godfrey Pitman."

"There you are right, sir," readily avowed the officer. "I should uncommonly like to come across that Godfrey Pitman on my own score, setting aside anything he might have had to do with the late Mr. Olivers."

The clergyman quickly took up the words. "Do you think he had anything to do with his death?"

"I don't think as far as that. It might have been. Anyway, as circumstances stand at present, he seems the most likely to have had, of all those who were known to have been in the house that evening."

Happening to raise his eyes, Mr. Brown caught those of Mr. Bede Greatorex. They were fixed on the speaker with a kind of eager, earnest light. To many a man it might have told the tale—that," he, Bede Greatorex, had also doubts of Pitman. But then, Bede Greatorex had expressed his belief in the suicide; expressed it still. One thing was certain—had Bede chosen to confess it —that Godfrey Pitman was in his mind far oftener than the world knew.

"How is it that you have never found him?" continued Mr. Olivers to Butterby.

"I don't know. We are not usually at fault for a tithe of the time. But the man, you see, was under false colors; the place and his name were altogether changed."

"You think so?"

"Think so!" repeated Mr. Butterby. "That mat of hair on his face was hardly likely to be real. As to the name, Pitman, it was about as much his as it was mine. However, we have now found him, and there's no more to be made of it than that. Mr. Bede Greatorex asked me about the man the other day, whether I didn't think he might have gone at once out of the country. It happens to be what I've thought all along."

"Why do not see that he could have had against my brother, that he should injure him," spoke the clergyman. "So far as can be known, they were strangers."

"Now, sir, don't you run your head against a stone wall. Nobody says he did injure him; only that it's within the range of possibility he could have done it. As to being stranger, he might have turned out to be one of Counsellor Olivers's dearest friends, once his disguises were taken off."

"Have you taken care of the paper?" resumed Mr. Olivers, referring the latter so often mentioned.

"I have," said Mr. Butterby, rather emphatically. "And I mean to do it, being permitted. This house wrote for it to be sent up, but I gave Mr. Greatorex my reasons for wishing to keep it, and he charged me not to let it go over the time comes that that dockement may be of use. Rev. erend Sir, it will be forthcoming."

As the officer went out, Mr. Olivers began speaking to Bede in a low tone. This conversation lasted but a minute or two, and was over, Bede retiring to the other room.

"Arthur Channing is coming to London, Mr. Olivers."

That the interruption came from nobody but Roland need not be affirmed.

"You will have the opportunity of making his better acquaintance, Mr. Olivers. He is the noblest fellow I ever met than the world ever saw. I don't mean in looks—though he might compete for a prize on that score—but for goodness of heart and mind. He is at the top of the tree, but Arthur caps him."

Arthur Channing and his qualities did not bear interest for Mr. Olivers just then; he had no time to attend to them. Saying a pleasant word in answer, he departed. Almost close upon that, Sir Richard Yorke came in, and went into the private room.

"Perhaps something has turned up about the cheque, and they've come to tell it," cried idle Roland. "I say, Mr. Brown, did you ever hear how they all keep up the ball about that Godfrey Pitman? Mrs. Jones is describing him to me the other night. She and Miss Alletha came to an issue about his personal charms, the one saying his eyes were blue, the other brown. Remembering the fable of the chameleon, I decided they must have been green. I'm not fool to joke about them, though"—dropping his light tone—"if we really had a hand in John Olivera's death. What do you think?"

"What I think is this, Mr. Yorke. As the person in question has nothing to do with my work or yours I am content to let him alone. I should be exceedingly obliged to you to get that copy done for me."

"I'll get it done," said ready Roland. "There are such interruptions in this office, you see."

He was working away at a steaming pace, when Sir Richard Yorke came forth again, talking with Bede Greatorex. Roland slipped off his stool, and brought his tall self in his uncle's path.

"How are you, Sir Richard?"

Sir Richard's little eyes went blinking out, and he condescended to recognize Roland.

"Oh, ah, to be sure. You are one of the clerks here. Hope you keep out of debt, young man."

"I try to," said Roland. "I get a pound a week, and live upon it. It is not much for all things. One has to enjoy champagne and iced turtle through the shop-windows."

"Ah," said Sir Richard slowly rubbing his hands together as if he were washing them of undesirable connections, "this comes of being a lawyer. You should do as Gerald does: work to keep up a position, read an able article in the Snarler last night, that was pointed out to me as Gerald Yorke's. He works to some purpose, he does."

"If Gerald works, he spends," was on the tip of Roland's tongue, but he kept it in: it was rare indeed that his good-nature failed him. "How is Vincent?" he asked.

Vincent was very well, Sir Richard vouchsafed to reply, and went out, rubbing his hands still. So, with one interlude or another, Roland's morning was got through. When released, he went flying in search of Annabel Channing, to impart to her the great news contained in his brother's letter. She was not in the school-room. She was not in the dining-room. She was not anywhere about Roland could see. He turned to descend the stairs again more slowly than he had gone up, when Jane Greatorex came running from the landing above.

"Jane! Jane! I told you you were not to go down."

The voice, calling after the child, would have been like Annabel's but for the choking sound in it. He looked up and saw her; saw her face inflamed with tears, heard the sobs of grief. It took Roland completely aback. The face disappeared swiftly, and Miss Jane jumped into his arms in triumph.

"Jenny, what is it?" he asked in a kind of dumb whisper, as if motion were suddenly arrested in him.

"What is amiss with Miss Channing?"

"It's through Aunt Bede. She puts herself into passions. I thought she'd be better by her dinner. She told her she was not worth her salt."

Roland's face grew white with indignation.

"Your Aunt Bede did!"

"Oh, it's nothing new," said the child carelessly. "Aunt Bede goes on at her nearly as much every day."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mr. Brown at Home.

That the managing clerk of Mr. Bede Greatorex was anything but a steady man, his worst enemy could not have said. Mr. Brown's conduct was irreproachable, his industry indefatigable. At the office to the very minute of opening, quitting it always last at night, occupying all his spare time at home in writing, except that necessary to consume in sleep; and of habits so moderate, that it might with propriety be said that he had not had set in to acquire a modest fortune. The writing he did at home was paid for by the hour. She told her she was not worth her salt."

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For his breakfast he took a hard boiled egg, or a sausage, or a herring, as might be; tea, and bread. At dinnertime, the middle of the day, his food did not differ from the same: a glass of beer being substituted for the tea. He invariably called it his dinner-time, saying he dined out late; and hurried over it to get to his writing. In the evening he had tea again, butter, bread, and one or other of the cheap delicacies obtainable, with radishes or some light garden product of that kind that might happen to be in season. Shrewd Mrs. Jones, after a few days' observance of her lodger's habits, came to the private conclusion that the daily dinner was not his principal meal. On Sundays he dined at home, openly, upon potatoes and meat—generally a piece of steak. The maid found out later on that she had to assist in keeping his brushes and blacking-bottle locked up; put on but one clean shirt a week, with false wristbands and front, for the rest of the time. Given to arrive at rapid decisions, Mrs. Jones set all this down, not to parsimony, but to careful economy, for which she concluded there must be some good cause; and honored his self-denial.

Police-officer Butterby, having some slight acquaintance (of course by chance) with the landlord where Mr. Brown had previously lived, gathered sundry details over a pipe. The house, situated in a obscure quarter, was let out in rooms—chambers it might be said, of a poor and humble grade, with a dark, common staircase of stone. One lodger did not interfere with another, and all but the landlord and his wife. Their was to take the weekly money. Mr. Brown had been with them between three and four years, the landlord and he were steady and respectable. Gentleman Brown they always called him. They did his room, though most of the others did their own. He spent a sixpence a week; saved up what he could for his mother and sick sister in the country who were dependent on him. Had not the least idea why he left; might have knocked him (the landlord) down with a feather when Gentleman Brown tapped at his door one evening late, saying business was calling him away on the morrow or next day, and put down a full week's rent in lieu of notice; was the best and most regular man that ever lodged in a decent house; should be right down glad to have him back again. A good character, certainly; steady, self-denying, working always to support a mother and sick sister! He had no cause to dispute it; having come on a fishing expedition rather than a suspicious one.

Mr. Brown sat working to-night in his room at Mrs. Jones's, the evening of the day mentioned in the last chapter; a shaded lamp was at his elbow; his writing-stretch he always took off in writing, lay on the table beside him. The room was of fair size for its situation, a folding screen shutting off the recess behind the small bed. A high bureau stood opposite the fire-place, near it a dwarf-cupboard of mahogany with a flat top, which served for a side-table. Mr. Brown sat sideways; the right hand cuff of his worn coat turned up. Out of doors, Mr. Brown passed as a gentleman; indoors he was economically careful in dress, as in other things. A light tap at the door; followed by the entrance of Mrs. Jones. He rose at once, and turned down the coat-cuff. She came to bring a letter that postman had just left. Never, unless when forced to it by the very rare absence of the maid, did Miss Rye make her appearance in his room. The servant was out this evening; and Mrs. Jones had handed her the letter with a decisive command that might not disregarded. She put the letter on the table, and was turning out without a word.

"What is the reason that you snub me, Miss Rye?" he asked.

She suddenly lifted her hand to her bosom, as if a spasm took her, and the little color that was in her face, fled out of it.

"It is well. As to kind—you know all that is over."

"I do not know it. I neither admit it, nor the necessity. Civility, at least might remain. What has been my motive, do you suppose, in coming here, but to live under the same roof that shelters you? Not to repeat the past, as it once existed between us; I do not ask or wish it; but to see you now and then, in exchange an unemotional, calm word with you once in a way."

"I cannot stay. Please to let me pass, sir!"

"The old place, where I lodged so long, suited me, for it was private; and I need privacy, as you know, to be continued, for I am not going to let my business be seen by those who might do me harm. But I have braved it all for you."

"The best and kindest thing you can do for me is to go back to your late lodgings."

"I shall stay in these. You told me, in the only interview I have held with you since that day, that what I had set in to acquire a modest fortune. The writing he did at home was paid for by the hour. She told to be depended on for correctness and rapid execution that Greatorex and Greatorex were glad to give it him, and kept it a tacit secret from the other clerks. For Mr. Brown did not care that it should be known in the office, lest he should lose his standing. To copying work for remuneration, might have been deemed infra dig. for the manager.

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That the managing clerk of Mr. Bede Greatorex was anything but a steady man, his worst enemy could not have said. Mr. Brown's conduct was irreproachable, his industry indefatigable. At the office to the very minute of opening, quitting it always last at night, occupying all his spare time at home in writing, except that necessary to consume in sleep; and of habits so moderate, that it might with propriety be said that he had not had set in to acquire a modest fortune. The writing he did at home was paid for by the hour. She told to be depended on for correctness and rapid execution that Greatorex and Greatorex were glad to give it him, and kept it a tacit secret from the other clerks. For Mr. Brown did not care that it should be known in the office, lest he should lose his standing. To copying work for remuneration, might have been deemed infra dig. for the manager.

For his breakfast he took a hard boiled egg, or a sausage, or a herring, as might be; tea, and bread. At dinnertime, the middle of the, day, his food did not differ from the same: a glass of beer being substituted for the tea. He invariably called it his dinner-time, saying he dined out late; and hurried over it to get to his writing. In the evening he had tea again, butter, bread, and one or other of the cheap delicacies obtainable, with radishes or some light garden product of that kind that might happen to be in season. Shrewd Mrs. Jones, after a few days' observance of her lodger's habits, came to the private conclusion that the daily dinner was not his principal meal. On Sundays he dined at home, openly, upon potatoes and meat—generally a piece of steak. The maid found out later on that she had to assist in keeping his brushes and blacking-bottle locked up; put on but one clean shirt a week, with false wristbands and front, for the rest of the time. Given to arrive at rapid decisions, Mrs. Jones set all this down, not to parsimony, but to careful economy, for which she concluded there must be some good cause; and honored his self-denial.

Police-officer Butterby, having some slight acquaintance (of course by chance) with the landlord where Mr. Brown had previously lived, gathered sundry details over a pipe. The house, situated in a obscure quarter, was let out in rooms—chambers it might be said, of a poor and humble grade, with a dark, common staircase of stone. One lodger did not interfere with another, and all but the landlord and his wife. Their was to take the weekly money. Mr. Brown had been with them between three and four years, the landlord and he were steady and respectable. Gentleman Brown they always called him. They did his room, though most of the others did their own. He spent a sixpence a week; saved up what he could for his mother and sick sister in the country who were dependent on him. Had not the least idea why he left; might have knocked him (the landlord) down with a feather when Gentleman Brown tapped at his door one evening late, saying business was calling him away on the morrow or next day, and put down a full week's rent in lieu of notice; was the best and most regular man that ever lodged in a decent house; should be right down glad to have him back again. A good character, certainly; steady, self-denying, working always to support a mother and sick sister! He had no cause to dispute it; having come on a fishing expedition rather than a suspicious one.

Mr. Brown sat working to-night in his room at Mrs. Jones's, the evening of the day mentioned in the last chapter; a shaded lamp was at his elbow; his writing-stretch he always took off in writing, lay on the table beside him. The room was of fair size for its situation, a folding screen shutting off the recess behind the small bed. A high bureau stood opposite the fire-place, near it a dwarf-cupboard of mahogany with a flat top, which served for a side-table. Mr. Brown sat sideways; the right hand cuff of his worn coat turned up. Out of doors, Mr. Brown passed as a gentleman; indoors he was economically careful in dress, as in other things. A light tap at the door; followed by the entrance of Mrs. Jones. He rose at once, and turned down the coat-cuff. She came to bring a letter that postman had just left. Never, unless when forced to it by the very rare absence of the maid, did Miss Rye make her appearance in his room. The servant was out this evening; and Mrs. Jones had handed her the letter with a decisive command that might not disregarded. She put the letter on the table, and was turning out without a word.

"What is the reason that you snub me, Miss Rye?" he asked.

She suddenly lifted her hand to her bosom, as if a spasm took her, and the little color that was in her face, fled out of it.

"It is well. As to kind—you know all that is over."

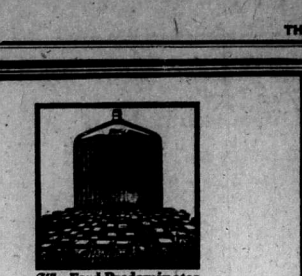
"I do not know it. I neither admit it, nor the necessity. Civility, at least might remain. What has been my motive, do you suppose, in coming here, but to live under the same roof that shelters you? Not to repeat the past, as it once existed between us; I do not ask or wish it; but to see you now and then, in exchange an unemotional, calm word with you once in a way."

"I cannot stay. Please to let me pass, sir!"

"The old place, where I lodged so long, suited me, for it was private; and I need privacy, as you know, to be continued, for I am not going to let my business be seen by those who might do me harm. But I have braved it all for you."

"The best and kindest thing you can do for me is to go back to your late lodgings."

"I shall stay in these. You told me, in the only interview I have held with you since that day, that what I



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In the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties they have built up a world-wide trade—trade that grew and flourished in spite of the limitations of those primitive burden-bearers, the native carriers, the mule train and the camel caravan.

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Seychelle
New Zealand
Aden
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Java
Sumatra
Dutch Borneo

Big Programme of Organized Winter Sport in Canada

SKIING DADDY ON HILLS OF QUEBEC

MONTREAL GIRLS ARE EXPERTS ON SNOWSHOES

GOING DOWN! SPEEDY TRAVELING BY TOBOGGANS ON QUEBEC'S SLIDE

WINTER in Canada is synonymous with winter sports. With the advent of ice and snow these sports begin; skis, sleds, toboggans, skates, snowshoes and hockey sticks, together with warm, gay sport costumes, make their appearance. A psychological change takes place in the social atmosphere, merriment radiates its contagion, briskness characterizes all outdoor movement.

For many years Quebec and Montreal have been Mecca for a large number of winter sport lovers, who flock to these two cities on the St. Lawrence during carnival seasons. There are, however, many other Canadian points where organized sport is a winter feature. St. John has its skating tournament in which many professionals participate. Sherbrooke, Quebec, has planned an elaborate skiing contest and is providing some splendid trophies as awards.

Grey Rocks inn, an all-the-year-round resort in the Laurentian Mountains, 85 miles northwest of Montreal, offers aeroplane-ski-jorning in addition to many other winter sports. Winnipeg will set aside the week of February 4-11, for carnival festivities which are projected on a vast scale, in addition the great annual bonspiel, lasting several weeks, will be staged as usual. Banff in the Canadian Rockies, which is fast becoming as popular in winter as it has long been in summer, is planning to outdo former efforts. Winter sports are enjoyed there all through the white season and will culminate in a gay carnival lasting from Feb. 9 to 16, the last two days being devoted to a bonspiel. Dog races are a feature of Banff's winter season and famous teams from Le Pas will run at Banff. Le Pas will celebrate in carnival style from March 9 to 15, during which period the famous 200-mile non-stop dog-team race will be run. Revelstoke, a stronghold of ski-jumping, will stage contests Feb. 5th and 6th.

Both Montreal and Quebec are making extraordinary preparations for this season's programs. Mount Royal, in the former, provides an unexcelled playground where skiing, snowshoeing, bob-sledding and tobogganing may be enjoyed at their best. Skating contests, torchlight festivities on the Mountain and the presence of professional entertainers, provide amusement for Montrealers and visitors.

Quebec is really the Capital of Winter Sports in Canada, its Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac are names to conjure with among winter sport devotees all over Canada and the United States.

The three-track toboggan slide on the Terrace is generally the centre of attraction and crowds line its sides to watch the swift flying toboggans. A fine ski-jump, a skating rink, indoor and outdoor curling contests and parades by the many ski and snowshoe clubs fill every waking hour. A team of husky dogs with sleigh and driver is maintained by the Chateau management for the use of the public.

Quebec's carnival will end in a riot of excitement when the third Eastern International Dog-Team Derby is run there on Feb. 21, 22 and 23. Both Canadian and American teams to the number of about eighteen, will strive to win the Gold Cup, Silver Cup and $2,000 in prize money.

SOW THE BEST BARLEY

The World Had Been Searched For the Finest Variety.

The O. A. C. No. 21 Was Then Developed From the Mandscheuri, From Russia—Started From a Single Seed at Guelph in 1903—Feeding for Bacon.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The O.A.C. No. 21 barley has been such a marked success in Canada that a few words regarding its origin and development may be of interest to the many farmers growing that grain.

A World Search for the Best Barley.

During the year 1885 the Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College made a world search for the best variety of barley in existence. In the spring of 1886, fifteen different kinds of barley were grown under test. A variety from Russia, under the name of Mandscheuri, gave such good results in the first and following tests, surpassing all other varieties in a five year average by five bushels per acre per annum, that it was multiplied for distribution. In 1892 this variety, Mandscheuri, was distributed in pound lots to co-operative experimenters throughout Ontario and was continued in co-operative test for each of eighteen years. It gave such good returns from the pound lots sent to the farmers this barley was rapidly increased until it became the most extensively grown barley of the province.

The Mandscheuri a Great Mother Variety.

In the spring of 1903 between nine and ten thousand selected grains of the Mandschuri barley were planted by hand, at equal distances apart in the experimental grounds. This method gave an opportunity for each plant to show its individuality. At different stages of growth and when ripe the plants were carefully examined, and the most promising ones were selected and threshed, after which the grain from the individual plants was examined. A definite number of grains from each of the selected plants were sown separately in the spring of 1904. The best performers, in decreasing numbers, were continued in the tests from year to year. The plant selected by the writer in 1903 as probably the most outstanding individual was included in the seeding list as number 21, and the progeny gave such excellent results that it was introduced into the co-operative experiments in the spring of 1906 where it has been included continually since that date under the name of O.A.C. No. 21. It gave such good satisfaction throughout Ontario that the farmers increased it rapidly and for the last few years there has been scarcely a field of any other variety of barley grown in the province.

Started From a Single Seed in 1903.

The O.A.C. No. 21 barley, which was started from a single seed in 1903 is a six-rowed, bearded barley with stiff straw and white grain of good quality. In the experiments at the College the ~~Mandscheuri~~ variety of barley has been surpassed by the Mandscheuri in a period of thirty-three years by an average yield per acre per annum of ten bushels, and by the O.A.C. No. 21, in a period of seventeen years by eleven bushels. According to reports of the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the barley crop of Ontario has made an actual increase in yield per acre for the last twenty-one years, in comparison with the two previous decades of 17.23 per cent., or an average yield per acre per annum of four and one-half bushels.—Department of Extension, O.A.College, Guelph.

FEEDING FOR BACON.

Leave Litters With Sows for Eight Weeks—Selection as Important as Breed—Procure Sod for Feed in Winter.

At the Ontario Agriculture College all litters are left with the sows until they are eight weeks old. Skim milk and middlings are the most satisfactory feeds on which to start the newly weaned pigs. Rations are made up with the idea of promoting growth during the first four months by using growth promoting rather than fattening feeds until the pigs are five months old. Middlings, oats, milk, whey, tankage and clover are protein feeds and capable of building bone and muscle. When the pigs are well grown at five months old the ration is changed for the finishing or fattening period. Two-thirds barley and one-third finely ground oats along with skim milk has been highly satisfactory. Tankage up to 8 or 10 per cent. has been successfully and profitably used when skim milk was not available.

In the experimental feeding with swine at the Ontario Agricultural College it has been found that there is but very little difference in the cost of gains with the various breeds, but there is a difference in the grade of product, which means more money for the kind that grade "select." Four hundred pounds of meal or its equivalent produced one hundred pounds of gain in weight for four breeds in the test. In cheapness of gain the bacon breeds fully held their own.

Before it freezes up store a waggon load or two of good, tough, green sods away in the barn cellar, pit or shed. Such will be very useful to feed into the pig pens now and again during the winter months. The pigs need mineral matter and this is an easy, cheap and effective way to give it to them.—Department of Extension, O.A.College, Guelph.

In packing meat, put it in the brine skin side down, except the top layer, which should be turned flesh side down.

That's the Trouble.

An old gentleman, observing a Jew thrashing his son, remonstrated with him, and asked what the boy had done to cause the parent's anger.

"Vot has he done?" exclaimed the parent. "Vot has he done, indeed! Vy, he has let all my fowls out and they've all flown away."

"Well," said the old gentleman, "you need not thrash your boy for that. Don't you know that hens always go back to their own home to roost?"

"Yes," replied the Jew, as he renewed the thrashing, "that's just the trouble."

SOAP KING A POOR LAIRD.

Sunlight Millionaire Would Sell Scottish Estates.

Lord Leverhulme will go down to fame as a soap king rather than a highland laird. His venture in purchasing the island of Lewis on the north-western coast of Scotland, improving it, and helping the natives to put fishing and farming on a more profitable basis, has not been successful. The natives liked his co-operative fishing scheme as little as they did his desire to emulate Great Donald of old as "Lord of the Isles." To-day, he desires to get rid of Lewis, and inasmuch as the inhabitants have actually refused to accept the island and its tax bills as a gift, Lord Leverhulme has offered holdings there of 383,000 acres for sale. Twenty-four miles from the Scottish mainland, across the stormy Minch, lies the isle whose northern portion is known as Harris, whence come the homespun tweeds which smell of peat smoke and please the eye with their variegated hues from fast vegetable dyes. Fringed with sea locks, dotted with fresh water lakes, and interspersed with mountains whose peaks rise from 1,000 to 1,800 feet into the misty air, the island stretches out 60 miles long by 30 miles at its widest, a bleak expanse of heather empurpled moorland and brown peat bog.

At the present moment rain will doubtless be lashing down and stormy seas will be battering its rocky shores and in the cottages of farm and fisherfolk, peat fires will be glowing on the open hearths where scone and herring are cooked as one never sees them in Canada. The "Lews" has no fuel problem. The pile of turf in the yard is cut from an adjacent bog with a sharp spade. But there is no winter there as we understand it. The gulf stream keeps that northern land at an average of 39.6 degrees Fahrenheit in January and 56.5 in August, or 46.6 for all the year. Hence blanket sweats are always comfortable thereabout.

Deer and grouse abound in the moors of Lews, wild fowl in its marshes and salmon and trout in the streams, but they are only for the lairds, and the crofters who harvest the sea and grow potatoes and barley on the little fields making a scanty living. Cattle and sheep graze on the moors, but a forbidding climate militates against agriculture generally. Sir James Matheson, who bought the island in 1844, spent nearly $1,600,000 on improvements and reclamations with small success. Subsequent assistance from the British Government has been able to accomplish little. To view the Hebrides in a winter's day is to answer any question that may arise in the minds of a Canadian as to why so many Lews folk emigrate to Canada. But what of the homesickness of these people who, far from the heather hills and the bracing salt air, will never more hear the strains of the soft Gaelic tongue?

"From the lone shieling on the misty island
Mountains divide us and a waste of seas.
Still the blood is strong our hearts are highland,
And in our dreams we see the Hebrides."

And Lews men are justly proud of their native land in the mists of northern seas. Per capita she sent more men to the Great War than almost any place of similar size in the British Empire. Toronto has many links with the island, including numerous residents and a flourishing Lews society. "Dunvegan House" on Dunvegan road, is another, for the late Mr. Baldwin, of Musquoich, who built it, named it after an ancestral estate. Her father, Capt. Martin MacLeod, of "Drynoch," near Oak Ridges, was the son of a Highland chieftain and a son of the Dunvegan line. In this connection one of the most interesting monuments on the Island of Lewis is that of Alastair Macleod, of Dunvegan. Entombed in an old church, he lies in chain at full length in armor. The monument, which bears date of 1528, shows Satan weighing the knight's deeds and finding the good outbalance the bad.

BRITAIN'S MOTOR WAY

WILL RUN FROM LONDON TO MANCHESTER.

"Slow, Old Country" Is Talking of Building Really Up-to-Date Highway—It Will be Forty Feet Wide, Have Four Lines of Traffic, and Be 226 Miles Long—No Speed Limit.

England, "the slow old country," which so often carries out advanced ideas, is talking about building really up-to-date major highways. Plans have been drawn for the Northern and Western Motorway, a new great trunk-road, 226 miles long, between Uxbridge — where the Western avenue out of London will end—and the neighborhood of Manchester, and possibly even farther to the north and west.

Years before there were any railways they had good roads in England, something we are just trying to get for ourselves in Canada now. Do you know where the word "macadam" came from? A hundred years or so ago a man named Macadam built the great highway from London northwards to Edinburgh, and Telford made the Holyhead road from St. Albans to Holyhead because the coach traffic of the pre-railway days in Britain had become so important, and the number of vehicles using these roads so great, that better, straighter and wider roads were needed, both on the grounds of good intercommunication and safety. But when the railway era began in England, about 1825, thence onwards from 1845 to 1900, a period of 55 years, everyone had become convinced that railways were the last word in transport, and that the road would never regain its usefulness. But now the extraordinarily rapid increase in mechanical vehicles since 1900 has necessitated a new outlook in regard to British national and local road policy. Last year British expenditure upon roads was about a million pounds a week, or $250,000,000 in the year, and the traffic using them has grown to be many times as great as that on the railways.

The engineering aspects of the motorway are interesting. On the Coventry-Manchester section, 110 miles in length, the approximate excavations amount to 3,800,000 cubic yards, while the aggregate amount of concrete and hard core will amount to about 500,000 cubic yards. The road will pass over existing railways, roads and canals by bridges, either over or under, and no gradient will exceed 1 in 40. The width of the road of 40 feet will allow 10 feet for each of the four lines of traffic. The cost will be about $25,000,000. There need be no speed limit. The absence of gradients, and so forth, will save at least a penny a ton-mile to commercial vehicles, and a considerable amount also to the private motorist in the consumption of petrol and the wear of tires, and it will also save time.

The great cities, the county councils and the local authorities on the line of route are unanimously in favor of the scheme. The present scheme is a truly national one, facilitating the movement of twenty million people and affecting their business.

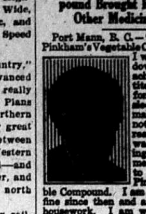
Dentistry and Ancient Art.

A visit to the recent International Dental Exhibition in England upset many preconceived ideas as to dentistry. Most people have the idea that our forefathers knew little of the care of teeth beyond pulling them out with pincers or a piece of string tied to a doorknob. Ocean, eighteen centuries ago, described a number of ingenious instruments for cleaning or extracting teeth, as well as a number of remedies for toothache which modern science has scarcely bettered, and a method of stopping decaying teeth with lead. And a thousand years before that the Egyptians had physicians who specialized in "diseases of the teeth."

WEAK, RUN DOWN AND AILING

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Brought Relief When Other Medicines Failed.

Fort Mann, B. C.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I was tired and run down. I had headaches and was nervous and could not sleep for two years with nervousness. I tried many medicines, but nothing did me any good. When I was living in Whitechapel, London, I was women's adviser for a paper. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am stronger and feel fine since then and am able to do my housework. You may use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. J. C. GRAVES, Fort Mann, B. C.



Feels New Life and Strength

Keene, N. H.—"I was weak and run down and had backache and all kinds of troubles which women have. I found great relief when taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I am able to do my work and feel new life and strength from the Vegetable Compound. I am doing all I can to advertise it."—Mrs. A. F. HAMMOND, 72 Carpenter Street, Keene, N.H.

Sick and ailing women everywhere in the Dominion should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. C

History of Polo.

Polo is an ancient game and had its origin in oriental countries. It was brought from India by the British and became popular. The "Game of Kings," as a Persian writer of nine centuries ago described it, was played with enthusiasm by the Sassanian monarchs, and by their queens as well. It was about A.D. 600 that polo, which had travelled from Persia to Turkestan and Tibet, became popular with the Chinese. It is described in a document translated from the original by an oriental scholar. Gentlewomen surrounding the Dragon throne were as athletic as their contemporary Persian sisters. A prince of the Tang dynasty taught his ladies to play polo on donkeys with rich saddles and bridles incrusted with jewels. Every one of importance at the court played polo in the Tang period, and it was even played at night with the grounds lighted with candles. One emperor who reigned in 1165, played the game constantly.

Superstition and Medicine.

Superstition was strongly interwoven with the practice of medicine in by-gone days in Great Britain just as it is to-day among uncivilized peoples. Seventeenth century medicines were fearful and wonderful cures. Human skulls, bones, human fat, mummies, cow manure were freely prescribed. At the death bed of Charles II. a preparation from a human skull was administered. The education of the druggist at this time was largely secured during apprenticeship. Some knowledge of Latin was required. Pharmacy in America during the seventeenth century was largely based on English custom and knowledge derived from the Indians. A great many clergymen practiced pharmacy for a means of livelihood, while preaching.

His Tilonest Heart.

Mr. Ben Tillett, the British labor leader, recalled in a recent address a story of one of his election canvassers, who met with rather an unenthusiastic reception.

"I ain't going to vote for Tillett," declared an elector. "Look at 'is trousers!"

"Why, what's the matter with them?" cried the well-meaning speaker. "They cover a heart as honest as yours."

Then he wondered why the crowd laughed!

'Mountie', A Husky Veteran of the Trail

VISITORS to the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec and especially those who patronize the Winter Carnival there in February have a treat in store for them—that of driving behind a real northern dog-team, led by one of the greatest huskies in the business," Mountie, the latest acquisition to the team.

In November it was found necessary to secure a new leader for the Chateau Frontenac huskies. It was decided that none but the best available would do. Wires and letters were sent broadcast throughout the Canadian sub-Arctic to Edmonton, Le Pas, Fort McMurray, and Peace River; in fact, to every point whence a husky of suitable standard might be secured. It was only after a three weeks' search by many authorities on huskies that Mountie was eventually secured at Le Pas, Manitoba, the price paid greatly exceeding that usually given.

It was a real stroke of luck which secured this splendid animal, for he is a veteran of the northern trails and, more than that, as his name implies, has done practically all his service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Hailing originally from Lac-du-Brochet, in the far North, he was bought by Sergeant Grennan of that famous force in 1919, when very young. His training was carried out by the Sergeant and so well did he acquit himself later that the Mounted Police wrote of him: "He has never missed a patrol or been a day off duty since we have had him."

Mountie is a real Policeman and no mere movie hero, co-worker for years with the comrades of such men as Dempster, FitzGerald and other heroic trailmakers of Canada's glorious corps, a comrade grown old in battling through wind and storm on the King's business for the maintenance of the right.

Mountie, as one of the finest huskies ever kept on the books of the Police, is a magnificent-looking fellow, a dark grey giant with shining, slit eyes, pointed ears and muzzle, thick fur and gleaming fangs. There is about him more than a breath of the keen, romance-laden Arctic winds and one is not surprised to learn from the Mounted Police that "he has always been admired wherever he has been, both from appearance and capabilities."

The work at the Chateau Frontenac will be puppy's play to Mountie after the desperate toil he has known in the far North. But he deserves well of the people of Canada and has nobly earned his rest and the comfort he will henceforth enjoy.

HAVE LONG LIVE.

Seed Live Hundred Years Though Kept Out of Ground.

When a party of French scientific men visited the museum of the Royal Botanic Society in Regent's Park, London, England, not long ago they were shown a plant whose seeds will live again though kept out of the ground a hundred years.

They were the seeds of the nelumbium fruit, which perhaps holds the record for long life. The nelumbium is a water plant, and has a thick-coated seed.

In the Soane Museum, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, several of these seeds were put in a jar in 1780, when George the Third was losing America for us. They were taken out a hundred years later, and a plant and the fruit grown from them.

There has always been some doubt as to how long seeds can be kept and then grow again; and there are stories of so-called mummy wheat—the wheat left in Egyptian tombs—which is said to have grown again.

One of them, M. Paul Becquerel, told the Paris Academy some years ago of his experiments with 550 species of seeds that had been preserved in the Science Academy's Museum. The seeds had been kept there for periods between 25 and 125 years. A good many seeds which had the reputation of being "slow to keep good" for centuries refused to grow when planted, and 23 out of the 550 lived. But three species over 45 years old grew; they were all seeds with thick skins.

Another French botanist, M. Fliche, found in the Forest of Hane some quantities of cypress spurge, or wolf's-milk, in blossom. It is a plant unknown in France, though it grows in Italy. It soon dawned on him it would not grow. The Romans used it as medicine, M. Fliche thought the cypress spurge must have been planted by the Romans, who had great ironworks there long ago.

The seeds of the plants may have lain hidden underneath the old ironworkings all these centuries. When the forest which has long covered up the iron-workings is cleared away, the cypress spurge gets a brief hold of life again, and then dies out.

This is in accordance with what we know of the after effect of forest fires such as have just been raging th the Riviera. Always after these conflagrations [illegible]

"Mistress of the World."

"Mistress of the World," was a title frequently bestowed upon the city of ancient Rome, which rose gradually from humble beginnings to almost universal empire, and finally surpassed in the extent of its dominions all the great sovereignties that had preceded it. The Roman Empire, during the reign of Augustus, is supposed to have contained 100,000,000 inhabitants, one half of whom were slaves.

It included the modern countries of Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Western Holland, Rhinish Prussia, parts of Baden and Wurtemberg, most of Bavaria, Switzerland, Italy, the Tyrol, Austria, Western Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, Turkey in Europe, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Cyrenaica, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and most of Morocco.

Its Jewellery This New Year's

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January Sale!

We Sell For Less

Our own Baking Powder, lb. tin	20c.
Corn Starch, pkg.	11c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for	20c.
4 bars White Naptha Soap	25c.
4 lb. tin Jam for	55c.
Shortening, per lb	17c.
1 lb. Pepper for	25c.
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3 lbs. Rice	20c.
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We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Don't Read This

If you don't want to Save Money.

40, 60, 50 watt lamps, first quality, 30c. each; 60 watt Tungsten lamps, 20c. each.

3 x 3½ auto chains, Imperial, $3.25 pair.

Regular $14.50 tires, non-skid, 30 x 3½, $7.50 each.

Best tubes, regular $2.50, at $1.75 each.

Skates sharpened, gramophones repaired. Gramophone needles 10c. hundred. Automobile skates all prices, from $1.50 to $10.00 a pair.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

LADIES' COMFORT SHOES

You will always find a splendid assortment of Ladies' Comfortable Cushion Sole Shoes on hand at this store.

The values are beyond question the best in Canada.

LADIES COMFORT HIGH BOOTS

$4.00 TO $5.00

LADIES' COMFORT OXFORDS OR STRAPS, made with Cushion Soles and Rubber Heels. Priced at

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00

The Haines Shoe Houses

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

Poultry Necessities.

For profitable egg predactions use Royal Purple Tonic, Oyster Shell and Crystal Grit, Beef and Bone Scrap. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

A fine sample of North Hastings birch in tree form has been shipped from Bancroft to London, England, where it will be on exhibition.

Miss Ellison, a former employee in the millinery department of the Robinson Co., died in Toronto last week. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

"With Du-Ko Filling as your aid, You'll find that you are able; To make delicious, wholesome things, To put upon your table."

Three flavors, Lemon, Chocolate and Maple Cream. Sold by all grocers. 10-a

At a Ma Jong party Monday evening, Master Tody Davy made a remarkable record, he "Ma Jong" six times during the evening, four times being the "East Wind." His large score won for him the first prize.

On Wednesday afternoon the body of Miss Ada Strachan, who had disappeared from her home in Kingston, on Jan. 22nd, was found on the farm of Mr. Jas. Bell. From the location of the body it would appear that Miss Strachan had lost her way as the body was hanging on a barb wire fence.

The death took place in Ottawa, on Tuesday, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. Arbuckle, 215 Argyle avenue, in her ninety-second year, of Mrs. S. J. Mabee, widow of the late Benjamin Mabee, formerly of Odessa, of U.E.L. descent. The remains were brought to Kingston on Thursday and placed in Cataraqui cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly gave a delightful dinner party on Thursday night on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of their wedding. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, of Saskatoon. Mrs. Campbell will be remembered as Miss Clara Cairns, whose home was at one time in Napanee. A jolly time was spent in progressive euchre, the winning lady being the recipient of a mahogany candle stick, the successful gentleman a sterling silver Eversharp. Suitable prizes were presented as consolations.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, from 1913 to 1921, died today. With the whole world watching at his bedside as for the last three days, the distinguished American, recognized as one of the great men of his country and his time, came peacefully to his end at 11.15 o'clock this morning. Mr. Wilson's life ebbed away in the sleep into which he sank yesterday. The last sentence he uttered was on Friday, when he said, addressing his physician, "I am a broken piece of machinery, Grayson. When the machine is broken—I am ready to go."

Prof. D. A. McArthur, of Queen's University, lectured a very large audience to Historical Hall an Friday evening and his splendid lecture evoked the keenest interest and the most careful attention by those who had the privilege of listening to his masterly lecture on the subject of European reparation settlements. He certainly has a wonderful grasp of European affairs and his logical deductions as to the possibilities for the future were highly illuminating. He was imbued with the fact that a great good would result from the work of the League of Nations and approved of the start made by the Labor government in Great Britain.

The hockey match, Belleville vs. Napanee, in the Bay of Quinte League which was played at the local arena on Wednesday night, was the fastest game of the season. The Belleville players were late in arriving and the game did not get going till 9 o'clock. For the first two periods the locals put up a wonderfu lgame, checking the visitors to a standstill. In the last period the locals weakened and when the gong sounded Belleville had the game tucked away by the score of 6 to 2. "Bo" McNeill played a spectacular game for the locals as did Babcock in goal. The locals turned in their best game of the season and it was hard to see them lose the game at practically the last minute. The attendance was only fair considering the fine weather.

MOSCOW.

A load of young people enjoyed skating at Verona last week.

Miss Violet Close, Tamworth, is visiting at W. R. Close's and Charles Amey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Shane and family are moving into Mrs. H. Card's home as they have rented her place for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Potter are visiting at F. Darling's.

Mrs. George Lampkin is spending a week at Napanee and Kingston.

Miss F. Louchhead spent the week-end with Miss Mildred Townsend.

Donald Huffman, who is attending Business College at Kingston, was home for the week-end recently.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Assistine entertained a few of their friends on Jan. 21st.

The Woman's Institute is busy piecing quilty.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. W. R. Purdy is in Detroit for a few days.

Miss Brown and Miss Finnigan, Kingston, are guests of Mrs. J. R. Purdy, Morven.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman is attending Diocesan Committee meetings in Kingston.

Mr. Frank Clarke, South Napanee, left last week for Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ming and her sister, Mrs. Geo. Robson, are in Toronto attending the funeral of their nephew, the late Ralph Hornibrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex MacGregor spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Dr. D. R. Hall, Miss Edna Ashley, Miss Jessie Dibb and Mrs. W. H. Milsap attended the Shriners' Ball in Kingston, on Wednesday last.

Mrs. Wagner and two children, California, are visiting Mr. Malcolm Lazier.

Mrs. Jos. Taile and Mr. A. F. McKnight, Selby, attended the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. D. York, at Smith's Falls last week.

Miss Georgina Hughes, R.N., Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Marjorie Meyers, R.N.

Mr. Will Shirley, Wheeling, Va., was in town this week attending the funeral of his mother, the late Mrs. Dr. Shirley.

Miss Hawley, Bath, is spending a few weeks with her nephew, Mr. Bertram Hawley.

Mrs. C. I. Maybee is spending a couple of weeks with frineds in New York.

Miss Madge Clapp, Waubashene, Ont., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Gould.

Miss Maria Hough returned last week from spending a month with friends in Toronto and St. Catherines.

Little Emma Jane Chambers, who has been very ill for the last three weeks, is revovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Craig and Miss Allie Craig are in Toronto this week visiting Mr. Aubrey Pringle, who is appearing in the Princess Theatre, Toronto, during the week.

MARRIAGES

Varnes—Driscoll—At Napanee, on Thursday, Jan. 31st, 1924, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Lewis Clarence Varnes, of Winnipeg, to Mrs. Mabel Moss Driscoll, of the Township of Richmond.

DEATHS

Shirley—At Napanee, on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1924, Margaret Anne Shirley, aged 93 years, 9 months.

"Looking unto Jesus," Heb. 12-2; "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith," 1 John 5-4; "Thou will show me the path of life," Ps. 16-11; "Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us," Ps. 4-6; "Let all your things be done with charity," 1 Cor. 16-14; "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," Eccles. 9-10; "It is God that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect," Ps. 18-32; "The Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil," 1 John 3-3.

The foe is stern and eager,
The fight is fierce and long;
But He has made us mighty,
And stronger than the strong.

A BIBLE LOVER.

CAMDEN EAST.

Saturday night last at 10 o'clock the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero. Sunday was a very cold day, also Monday, but on Tuesday it was warm.

On Saturday last Mr. F. Holland, brother of Mrs. John Lambert, accompanied by his niece, Miss Carmelta Lambert, spent the day in Napanee.

Mr. Archie Hinch, of Bethel street east, has returned home after visiting friends in Syracuse for a limited time. His father, Mr. Wm. Hinch, returned home last week from Kingston General Hospital, where he received treatment for blood posion in his hand.

Mrs. Bert Amey, who broke her leg on Jan. 21st, is getting along nicely.

Mr. Roy Perry, a former resident of this village, is renewing old acquaintances here.

Mrs. Jas. Anderson is failing at time of writing. Mr. Henderson is quite poorly.

Mrs. Will Stewart spent Tuesday afternoon last with her sister, Mrs. Susan Robinson.

Mr. Davy Patterson is ill with Dr. Mounce, of Newburgh, in attendance.

Mr. Bert Amey has purchased several tons of coal to supply the public at $18 a ton.

Mr. C. Boulton attended his aunt's funeral in Kingston on Monday last.

"THE STREAM OF LIFE"

—in—

MOTION PICTURES

Trinity Church School Room

Monday, Feb. 11th

8 p. m.

The first of a series of four educative and interesting pictures.

Adults, 25c., the 4 for $1.00.

Students and Children, 15c., the 4 for 50c.

Auspices Young People's Union.

Robinson's Big Mid-Winter Movement of Merchandise Sale is Splendidly Marching to a Successful Conclusion.

Saturday, February 9th is the last day.

Results to date have been very satisfactory. The large sales volume already obtained amply testifies to the values we are offering.

We are still open to satisfactorily serve hundreds of customers with all kinds of personal and house requirements.

This sale merchandise is all regular stock, made up in the usual way, in the best factories, from the best materials, by the best operators in Canada.

Have you made your purchases yet?

The reductions in this Sale are the largest we have ever offered, ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

Therefore, we believe that it behooves men and women who have the responsibility of spending "The Family Pay-roll" to thoroughly investigate the buying possibilities of this gigantic Mid-winter Clearance.

You cannot possibly do justice to this sale by giving it the once-over, in a hurry. Come in often, carefully inventory the bargains that we are advertising.

60 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SILK AND WOOL DRESSES ARE REDUCED 25 PER CENT. FOR THIS SALE

February always is a great dress month. We find a heavy demand for exclusively styled afternoon frocks both in silk and wool.

We have placed our entire stock specially reduced by 25 per cent. at your disposal during our M. M. M. Sale.

From every standpoint you'll find these dresses fashionably correct, materials of the finest, workmanship of the best, styles absolutely authentic.

Lovely dress creations are obtained in Silk Canton, Satin-faced Canton, Roshanaro Crepe, Poiret Twill, Serge and Tricotine.

Obtainable in all shades and in sizes from 16 Misses' to 48 Women's.

REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:

Regular	$75.00	for $56.25.
Regular	$69.50	for $52.13.
Regular	$65.00	for $48.25.
Regular	$55.00	for $43.13.
Regular	$42.50	for $31.88.
Regular	$39.00	for $29.25.
Regular	$35.00	for $26.25.
Regular	$25.00	for $18.75.
Regular	$17.95	for $13.47.
Regular	$16.50	for $12.38.
Regular	$ 9.50	for $ 7.12.

ONE LOT OF DEPENDABLE DRESSES ON SALE AT HALF-PRICE

In this range your choice is restricted to silks mostly and especially Canton Crepe, Flat Crepe and Satin.

All gowns come in straight silhouettes, becomingly ornamented and faultlessly tailored.

You cannot possibly afford to overlook these dresses if economy with good appearance is your motto.

WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS ON SALE $5.00 EACH

FORMER PRICES TO $20.00

Crepe-de-chine and Georgette are the two materials being featured in this starry collection of smart waists.

Every garment is decidedly worth much more than the Sale Price.

Styles favor the tuck-in shirt effects, overblouses and tailored models.

White, Flesh, Sand, Brown, Grey and Navy are outstanding shades. All sizes.

WOOLLENS ARE GREATLY REDUCED NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY AND SAVE

Women's and Misses' Sweaters, especially featuring all wool garments in Tuxedo and Cardigan styles are reduced 20 per cent.

Four-piece Wool Setts marked down. Reg. $7.25, $7.75 and $9.00 values for $5.00 sett.

Wool Leggings, reduced 50c. pair. All sizes in stock. Good assortment of shades.

Girls' Pullover Sweaters, for school wear, reg. $1.95 for $1.50; reg. $1.50 for $1.19. Sizes to 36.

BRUSSELS, AXMINSTER, WILTON RUGS AND MATS ARE DRASTICALLY REDUCED TO MAKE THIS M. M. M. SALE A HUGE SUCCESS

Quality deciding and pattern choosing is past the experimental stage with us. Our carpet man has had long years of experience. His knowledge, backed by Robinson's dollars and good-will, is a combination bound to bring results. Hence we are in a position to offer The Newest Patterns, in The Best Grades, at The Lowest Prices that are obtainable in Canada.

In this big sale our entire Brussel, Axminster and Wilton stock is generously marked down. You are able to choose rugs now at prices, dollars less than will prevail at house-cleaning time.

Think the matter over carefully, buy now and save. It will be a pleasure for us to show you these better grade rugs.

McCLINTOCK'S DOWN COMFORTERS ARE ENGLAND'S BEST. LIGHT BUT WARM

They are covered with Art Sateen and Art Cambric. The colorings are unusually attractive, while the qualities are unusually durable. For general satisfaction you cannot do better than choose a couple of these. Reduced as follows: $18.00 for $13.50; $17.25 for $13.00; $16.50 for $12.50 and $12.50 for $9.50.

KIMONO VELOURS AND ROBE LININGS ARE BOTH CARRYING GENEROUS MARK-DOWNS

Down fleece Kimono Velour is reduced to 39c., was 60c. 36 in. Kimono Velour, a regular $1.25 grade, is on sale at $1.00 per yd.

72 in. all wool Green and Black plaid robe lining is reduced to $2.60, was $3.50 per yd.

"KENWOOD" COMFORTER BLANKETS ARE CANADIAN MADE. THE QUALITIES ARE NON-SURPASSABLE

Women wanting "Something better" and "Something different" for their bed-rooms, are enthusiastically choosing Kenwood Blankets. The color effects obtainable from these Comforter Blankets are exceptionally wonderful. Sized 60 x 84 and 72 x 84. Reduced as follows: $8.25 each for $6.50 each; $9.50 each for $7.60 each.

10 YARDS OF DRESS GINGHAM FOR $2.10

The quality of this Gingham is particularly appropriate for the making of porch dresses, house dresses, garden frocks or girls' school dresses. Comes in a neat assortment of check and plaid patterns and in all the usual gingham shades.

On sale in our Staple Department.

SCOTCH ALL WOOL BLANKETS, DOUBLE BED SIZE, ARE GENEROUSLY REDUCED

These Blankets weigh 6, 7 and 8 lbs. to the pair. All are cut single, while the ends are bound with a strong worsted yarn. The borders are pink and blue. Comfort and satisfaction are plainly written all over these blankets. Reduced as follows: $11.25 for $8.75; $12.00 for $9.60; $12.50 for $10.00; $13.50 for $10.80.

HALF PRICE FOR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WINTER HATS

All of these Hats are suitable to wear right through February, March and April. For a small outlay your millinery can be much improved.

Look them over early pleasb.

CHILDREN'S REUBENS, BANDS AND BUTTON-FRONT VESTS

Odd sizes in Children's natural colored Vests and Drawers marked at Half Price.

20 per cent. discount off all lines of Women's and Children's Winter Underwear.

Tooth Brushes, regular 19c., 2 for 15c.

Sweater Wool in variegated shades, regular 35c. ball, Sale Price 2 balls for 25c.

Women's embroidered all wool Hose in colors, also silk and wool, regular $1.50, $1.75, Sale Price $1.19 pair.

PRINTED FABRICS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND FOR THE SEPARATE BLOUSE

Striking designs in silk and crepe blousing fabrics are now in stock featured in small, neat designs and rich Paisley effects. Combination colors of Fawn, Reseda, Grey, Saxe, Blue, any of which will add beauty to the separate skirt. Special value $1.75 yd.

OUR FUR PIECES, MUFFS AND STOLES, CARRY BUT TWO REDUCTIONS. 33 1-3 AND 50 PER CENT.

The marked down pencil has been most effectively used in this M. M. M. Sale. Neck pieces and muffs enter the sale carrying stupendous reductions. In some instances the reduced prices do not cover cost of workmanship invovled.

Only furs recognized for their beauty and durability are being offered in this sale.

Choose Coon, Natural Opossum, Isabella Wolfe, Alaska Sable, Northern Sable, Black Fox, Black Lynx, Natural Lynx, Natural Badger, Natural Mink, Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Natural Wolfe, Jap Fox.

JUST CAME TO HAND—THESE DESIRABLE AND MUCH WANTED WOOL DELAINES, $1.50 YD.

Wool Delaines in four new floral combinations, in latest Chinese designs, very rich colorings. Greens, China Blue. Lacquer, Mauve, Fawn are some of the shades, harmoniously blended. Some of them come in the new Crepe effect. Our special price, $1.50 yd.

Best quality Floor Wax, 53c. lb., 2 for $1.00. Procure your supply at this low price.

Extra quality Writing Paper, linen finish, 37c. lb. Envelopes to match, 75 for 35c.

Large Bowls (glass) very special, 21c. each.

One table of Cut Glass, very desirable pieces, priced up to $3.00, for $1.39.

Oval Aluminum Dish Pans, fit the sink, reg. $2.00, Sale Price $1.39.

Potato Pots, 9 qt. Kettles, Double Boilers, Percolators, Teapots, small Tea Kettles, etc., Sale Price $1.43.

And everyone fully guaranteed, as to quality, finish and wear.

Special prices on Floor Lamps and Shades.

OUR MID-WINTER MOVEMENT OF MERCHANDISE SALE IN OUR MEN'S STORE

Ends February 9th—Remember these opportunities come only twice a year and we find the successful people are the ones who take advantage of these Sales. They know when the Robinson Co. announce a Sale it means real bargains.

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats—You will find a splendid lot of about 50 new stylish Overcoats to choose from. Buy now for next winter.

$15 buys a coat now that is worth $20 or $25.
$20 buys a coat now that is worth $30.
$25 buys any of our very best Overcoats.

Men's Suits and Boys' Suits—Are reduced from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. 150 Boys' Suits to choose from and 250 Men's Suits.

Some 25 Boys' Suits worth from $7.00 to $10, on sale now at $5.00.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.